P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

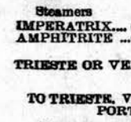
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,941—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th May.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langborne	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4888	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	R. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st May, 1900.
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th May 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
,, Doo. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets.* 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED, CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangro'e, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is solicited to the Company's fine selections of RHINE, MOSELLE and other light WINES, suitable for use in Hot Weather.

SPARKLING AND STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING MOSELLES.
SAUTERNES.
HUNGARIAN WINES.
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES.

A newly-revised Wine List, with full information, will be sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.
Manufacturers of
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
and Importers of
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CHEMICALS.
Dealers in
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
NEW REMEDIES
Stocked immediately they are introduced.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE } BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
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THE TIMES'
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To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

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WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45 0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	55 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2 8
Do. do. No. 2 " ...	4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3 4
" Do. do. No. 4...	5 0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5 0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10 11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal. Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOST.—A THIRD CLASS ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE, No. 807, dated 13th May, 1887. Any one producing the same to DOSABHAI DHUNJIBHOY SIVODIA, No. 29, Khetwadi 2nd Lane, will be Rewarded.

SMART WASHING TIES. Six for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed. Excellent Value. Special for Hot Weather wear. New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—In GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, Wauby Road, one suite of Rooms East End, second floor, Rent Rs. 130, and two middle suites of Rooms on the ground floor, Rent Rs. 80 each. Apply to Mr. BILIMORIA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO LET.—Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill.—Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgam.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Riya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
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Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

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Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Manager.

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ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 16 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	18 12 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	15
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
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With Cur 50		24	13
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Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SUIT NO. 610 OF 1894.
Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Hajee Abd Suttar.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the receiver appointed in the above Suit, the following properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situated on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-eight and eight-ninths square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Fort Street, on or towards the south by the vacant ground in the occupation of the said trustees, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the occupation of the said trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes under Ward A No. 1902, and Street No. 32, Frere Road, and 37, Mint Road, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said tru-tees, and are now in the occupation of Haji Cassum Tar Mahomed.

And also all that piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the propery of the said Haji Abdula Haji AbdSuttar, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Cassum Haji Mahomed, on or towards the east by the Frere Road and on or towards the west by the property of Jamnadas Jivandas, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of LandRevenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Haji Cassum Tar Mahomed and Haji Ebrahim Tar Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to the receiver.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATAKWADY.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee. Hajee Jan Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Dayaram Jugjiwan and others, the following property:—

All those four pieces or parcels of Pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises, standing on the first portion thereof containing 147 square yards or thereabouts and hereinafter particularly described, one moiety of which pieces or parcels of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 625, new No. 1894, old Survey Nos 666 and 6-11 88, and new Survey Nos. 1711, 1713, 1716, and 1724 and is standing in the name of Withoba Gunnaba, and the other moiety whereof is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 623 and 623, new Nos. A-834 and 2895, old Survey Nos. 6-11 86, 6-11 86, 6-11 86, 6-11 86 and 6-11 86 and new Survey Nos. 1711, 1713, 2-1716, and 1-24 and is standing in the name of Shunker Bhawoo, situate and being at Patakwady, without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of the Bombay and formerly in the occupation of the said Shunker Bhawoo Honerao and his tenant the first portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 147 square yards and together with the said messuage, tenement, dwelling house standing thereon, is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1141, and Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and is bounded as follows: On the east, by the property of Appaji Gopal, on the west by the Patakwady Lane aforesaid, on the north by the public passage, and on the south, by the property of Ramji Maroba, the second portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 54 square yards and is leased to Ismailji Currimji at the yearly rent of Rupees eight and annas twelve, and on which stands a house belonging to the said Ismailji Carimji, and which is bounded as follows: On the east by the house of Ardaji and Marcoti Poonjaji, on the west by the property of the said Ismailji Carimji, on the north by the property of Naroo Sakarkar, and on the south by the public passage, the third portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 108 square yards and is leased to Ardaji and Marcoti Poonjaji at the yearly rent of Rupees sixteen and annas eight, and on which stands a house belonging to the said Ardaji and Marcoti Poonjaji, and which is bounded as follows: On the east by the property of Bori Rahimtoola, on the west by the house of the said Bori Esmailji Carimji, and on the north by the property of the said Naroo Sakarkar and on the south by the public passage, and the fourth portion of which aforesaid pieces or parcels of land or ground contains by admeasurement 66 square yards and leased to Runchore Moolji at the yearly rent of Rupees ten and on which stands a house belonging to the said Runchore Moolji, and which is bounded as follows: On the east by the property of the said Runchore Moolji on the west by the property of Ramji Nagoo Moray, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the public passage.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR TYPISTS, STUDENTS, CLERKS, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF TYPEWRITERS.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale rooms at 3 p.m., on account and risk of the concerned a consignment of 13 Typewriting machines by A. J.st, Hartford, Hammond, William's, Remington, Barlock's, Smith Premier, Munson, Densmore Typewriting Desk.

The above machines are in capital working order.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, also drawing room furniture, best rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany cottage piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking board, lamp and matting complete, one iron treasury safe on stand by S. Weathers, one gentleman's bicycle by Hamberg, one Jaffrabad cow, 1-2-3 light incandescent gas lamp, one Zanzibar singing parrot, one iron large cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Mr. T. J. WARD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE AND GRAINS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the S. L. S. N. Co.'s Godowns, at Carnac Bunder—

About 215 bags rice.
" 203 bags grains.
" 448 bags rice and grain sweepings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands.
1 mahogany grand cottage piano, by Schneider, in good order.
1 ebonized cottage piano, by Focke Fils Aine, Paris.
1 portable typewriter by Hall.
1 half-plate camera, by Lancaster, with Dalmyer lens and tripod and accessories, complete.
4 cases, 12 dozen new bentwood chairs.
2 " 340 pieces glazed tiles, 6 by 6 and 9 by 3 inches.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Astoria—
2 barrels H. S. spindle oil.
1 barrel climax spindle oil
1 barrel champion spindle oil
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomadally Kurrimbhoy—
MOOLLA 302 E. E. 3287 1-6—6 Cases Brass Spirit Lamps ex S S Hispania.
MOOLLA 789 E.E. 3232 1-5—5 Cases Toy Pistols, ex S.S. Clan McKenzie.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khakeebhoy Padumsee ex S. S. Imperator—
K. P. 1451 34—4 cases glass shades.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Bharmull & Co. ex S. S. Clan Ranald—
F. M. B. S. S. 1—1 Cask earthen ware consisting of Tea, coffee, and Breakfast cups, and saucers, Muffins, slops, sugars, milks, tea pots, egg cups, etc.
By order of Thucker Madhowjee Morarjee and on account and at the risk of Marwari Gorukhram Ramrukh—
9 cases each 150 pieces white nainsooks, 33", 18 yards, Nos. 30000 to 50000.
By order of Sha. Thakoredas Dhurumdas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Karsondas Cullianjee.
Ex s. s. Hispania.
P 8560-457-46 1—10 cases each 150 pieces white mulls, "Hathi Chhap," 20 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second hand bicycles by different makers,
1 brass mounted single harness by Badham File and Co.
1 showy grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 second hand office shigram in good order.
1 second hand victoria, with lamps.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
1 light open carriage by Lawrence, in good order.
1 light cob-size dog-cart phaeton-patent axles, lamps, and lever break.
1 victoria park phaeton by Kesterton, poles and shafts; patent axles and lamps.
1 new pony-size polo cart with lamps.
1 pony-size Battleaden car, patent axles.
1 capital Stanhope wagonette by Guld and Son of Windsor, patent axles,

NOTICES.

ADVERTISER is DESPATCHING a steamer to DURBAN and CAPETOWN immediately. Intending PASSENGERS and those wishing to SEND CARGO to those places should communicate sharp with.—

"X. Y." care of this paper.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N.Y., U.S.A.

I have THIS DAY given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS who will act for me during my absence.

F. J. PARROTT,
Attorney and General Manager for East.
Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Governmen in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specifide in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the Local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIE, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.
31st March, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 22nd May, 1900, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1899.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee as an additional Director made by the Board.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 15th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1900 both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggragate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley		
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ		
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32		
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale		
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt		
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy		
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 22, Douglas Adams		
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench		
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD;

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water 3-42m., 4-26a. Low water, 9-21m., 11-0a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Rowji, a Hindu, aged about 23 years. The deceased was formerly a domestic servant, but for some months past had been out of employ. On the afternoon of the 2nd instant, Rowji went up a cocoanut-tree, in an oart at Churney Road, and while breaking some leaves (jowlee) he lost his hold, and fell to the ground. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the skull. He died on Friday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A WAGGON ON FIRE.—A fire broke out on Friday afternoon, in a railway waggon, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway and attached to the goods train at Grand Road. It appears that the waggon was at the time loaded with yarn and cotton. The goods train was proceeding from the Dadur junction to the Colaba station, but on the way smoke was seen issuing from the waggon and on the goods train reaching the Grant Road station the burning waggon was detached and removed to the centre side. The station-master and other railway officials rendered timely assistance to put out the fire and took necessary precautions for the safe arrival and departure of the local passenger trains. The waggon and its contents were completely destroyed by the fire.

A NOTED BURGLAR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Cumroodin Shaik Ali, a notorious Mahomedan, was charged with house-breaking and theft of copper pots and clothing, of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Dinmahomed Shaik Hoosein, a coffee-seller of Mahim. On Friday evening, the complainant locked up the door of his room and went out on some business. When he returned home at midnight he found the door open and the lock lying on the ground. He entered the room and found the accused with a bundle on his head. The latter tried to escape. The complainant gave chase shouting out "thief, thief," and the accused was arrested at the corner of the street by some neighbours. The man admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FANCY DRESS ALFRESCO DANCE.—A most enjoyable fancy dress alfresco dance was held on Saturday night, in the grounds of the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Parel. The space was enclosed by a wing of the volunteer mess tent, which was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m. and was kept up with great vigour till the early hours of the morning. Great credit is due to Mr. C. H. Lillywhite, the honorary secretary, and the other members of the committee who were instrumental in making the evening an entire success. Messrs. Turner and Flannagan, the masters of ceremony, carried out their duties admirably. Among the most noticeable in the fancy costumes were:—Ladies—Telegraph, Baby Girl, Last Rose of Summer, Parsee Lady, Red Bell, Riding Hood and Waiting Maid. Among the gentlemen—Red Beau, Spaniard, Purdesi Byah, Member of the I O R The following are the names of those present.—Mr. E Barrett, Evening Dress; Mr. W Brett, Officer, R N; Mr Branch, France; Mr Bradbury, Fancy; Mr Claridge, Jack Tar; Mr Clarke, Jack Tar; Mr. Chilton, Jack Tar; Mr. Chatterton, Evening Dress; Mrs Chatterton Gipsy; Mr Clapp, Evening Dress; Mr. Cooke, Albanian; Mr. Curran, Evening Dress; Mr R Dewey, Evening Dress; Mr C. Dewey, Evening Dress; Mr. T Dennett, Bearer Gungadeen; Mr Flannagan, Red Beau; Mrs Flannagan, Red Belle; Mrs J T Fry, Evening Dress; Mr J. T. Fry, Evening Dress; Miss L Fry, Evening Dress; Miss A Fry, Evening Dress; Mr Franks, Evening Dress; Mrs Franks, Gipsy; Mr Goddard, Evening Dress; Mrs Goddard, Evening Dress; Mr E Gurr, Evening Dress; Mr Gibbs, Clown; Miss S Gibbs, Evening Dress; Miss A Gibbs, Evening Dress; Miss M Gibbs, Evening Dress; Mr Glendenning, Spaniard; Mr Girling, Budmash; Mr Humby, G I P Ry Volunteer; Mr Hall, Tramp; Mr Hamilton, Mess Dress, Bombay Police; Mr Johnstone, Jack Tar; Mr Kane, Evening Dress; Mrs Kane, Evening Dress; Mr King, Alabama Coon; Mr B A Linu Member of the I O R; Mr H Long, Artillery Mess Dress; Mr Laing, Officer, R N; Mr Lillywhite, Evening Dress; Mrs Lillywhite, Telegraph; Mr J Macfarlane, Jester; Mr Macgregor, Evening Dress; Mrs Netscher, Baby Girl; Mr J Patterson, Nigger Minstrel; Mr L Rice, Arab; Mr Rebeiro, Purdesi Byah; Mrs B Ringrow, Last Rose of Summer; Miss E Ringrow, Red Riding Hood; Mrs Royals, Evening; Miss Shaw, Parsee Lady; Mrs Smith, Evening Dress; Mr Tripp, G I P Ry Volunteer; Mr Turner, Evening Dress; Mrs Turner, Nurse; Mr Williams, Mogul; Miss Willis, Waiting Maid; Mr Weir, G I P Ry Volunteer; Mr Whittenbury, Police Sepoy.

NEW GREAT EASTERN S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at its office in Apollo Street, Mr. Jagmohundas Varjeevandas presiding.

Mr. Pestonji Dinshaw Master read the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1899 from which it appeared that the company had made a small profit of Rs. 199-3-3 during the year under review. The directors are glad to announce that the agents had voluntarily given up the sum of Rs. 21,000 out of the commission due to them for the year 1899. The litigation with the late Agents was still pending. Mr. Ratansi Mooljee, the chairman of the Board of Directors, had vacated his seat and the Board had appointed their colleague, Mr. Jugmohundas Varjeevandas, in his place. Messrs. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwala and Choonilal Nagindas Shroff retired by rotation but were eligible for re-election. Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat who was appointed one of the auditors at the last meeting of the shareholders, having declined to accept the post on the ground of inadequacy of remuneration, the directors had appointed Mr. Gordhundas Nurseydas in his place.

The chairman moved and Mr. Fakirchand Premchand seconded that the directors' report and the audited statements of accounts of the company be approved and adopted.

Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji moved an amendment that the accounts submitted to the shareholders were incorrect inasmuch as in the cotton account the price at which the cotton was purchased should have been taken and not the value stated in the company's inventory of stock, which was about Rs. 20 higher than even the market value. The cotton had thereby been overvalued by Rs. 30 000 if the market value was taken, and by Rs. 90,000 if the purchase price was taken. Again in the yarn account the value stated was higher by Rs. 30,000. In the cloth account about Rs. 75,000 had been put more than bazaar value. Thus the aggregate value of cotton, yarn and cloth had been put more to the extent of about two lakhs of rupees, and that the directors, therefore, should revise the accounts, and on such revision proper rates of cotton yarn and cloth be taken in the balance sheet and that the meeting be in the meanwhile adjourned.

Mr. Ramdas Keshowji seconded the amendment, which on a division, was lost by a large majority. The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

Resolutions were then passed re-electing Messrs. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla and Chunilal Nagindas Shroff, directors, and appointing, Messrs. Gordhundas Nursydas and Nagindas Pranjiwandas Mehta, auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE Earl of Bandon, who has just been made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in the place of the late Lord Inchiquin is one of the most popular men in Ireland. His country seat, Castle Barnard, in county Cork is a most beautiful place. The Bandon river, which affords excellent salmon fishing, runs through the extensive park; and some of the best woodcock shooting in Ireland is to be obtained in the Castle Barnard coverts. Lord Bandon is a thorough sportsman. He has a cricket ground in the park about a mile from the Castle, where local teams are welcomed during the summer. His lordship is himself very fond of the game and often makes a score on the Cork County ground when other batsmen find it difficult to get runs. A few years ago Lord Bandon kept a fine pack of other hounds which showed excellent sport, till the day when they were ruthlessly poisoned at the instigation, it was generally believed of a notorious local politician of Nationalist sympathies. Lord Bandon has always taken keen interest in all public affairs of county Cork, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant; and even those who differ from his political views will be glad to congratulate him on the honour now conferred upon him by the Queen.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

PANCHGANI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

LAST Wednesday was a red-letter day for the little village of Panchgani when her Excellency Lady Northcote came over from Mahableshwar to open the new school-building of the Panchgani Girls' High School, and a bazaar in aid of the building fund. The iperfect enjoyment of the day was marred by the sad news of the death of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie. An undercurrent of sadness was felt by all those who had known her, and the fact that only last November she had distributed the prizes to the children, winning every one by her bright and kindly interest, brought a sense of public loss home to all, and a deep feeling of sympathy for Mr. Muir Mackenzie and his family.

All Panchgani, both visitors and residents, alike joined in the general rejoicing that the long-needed boarding accommodation had at length been provided. The bungalow stands in a lovely spot with an uninterrupted view of the mountains. The proceedings commenced with a short dedication service by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. W. Whiteside, acting chaplain of Panchgani, the Rev. Ruttonji Nowroji, and the Rev. C. W. Thorne, in which praise and thanksgiving were mingled with a solemn dedication of the house and school to the honour and glory of God, and the advancement of true education,

After the Benediction, his Lordship spoke a few words regretting the sorrowful event which compelled his return at once to Mahableshwar, and expressing his joy at what had been accomplished towards establishing a good English school in Panchgani. He congratulated the Z. B. M. M. in having a perfectly planned house for their pupils, in which all the conditions necessary for health, had been so carefully worked out, and prophesied a bright future for the school.

At 5 p.m., her Excellency Lady Northcote arrived and was met by Mrs. MacArthur, the principals of the school, the chaplain, Major Fearn, superintendent of Panchgani, and the leading residents and visitors. The school-children were all grouped on the steps leading to the house, while the youngest girl Miss Amy Tainish presented a bouquet of flowers receiving in return a kiss from her Ladyship. Her Excellency then went direct to the room in which the bazaar was held.

The Rev. W. Whiteside, acting chaplain, in a few words expressed his regret that the Lord Bishop was unable to be present to present the welcome which all Panchgani accorded to her Excellency; that he as acting secretary for the Z. B. M. M. S. thanked her Ladyship most heartily for coming such a long distance to open the school and bazaar. It was a most auspicious event, and would be remembered with great pleasure and gratitude by all. He also said that, speaking for Major Fearn, whose modesty prevented him from making a speech, he wished to welcome her Excellency to Panchgani, and in so doing voiced the sentiments of both residents and visitors. He then proceeded to read

THE REPORT

which was as follows:—

The establishment of this school is, in some ways, a departure from the ordinary work of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, under whose auspices it is worked, and cannot be included in the direct mission work to which the society is pledged, although it has long been felt that a school of this sort was very necessary as the outcome of our girls' high school in Bombay. A very generous offer was made by a friend, deeply interested in all evangelical work in India, to finance the school for two years, if the Z. B. M. M. would undertake the responsibility of providing mis-ionaries to take charge of it, and to ensure its continuity. This made it possible for the society to take up this important branch of work with a clear conscience as there would be no financial burden on funds devoted to direct mission and evangelical work, but as an indirect missionary agent the school will, they trust, become a great strength to their mission in India, by instilling into the minds of our Anglo-Indian children their responsibility towards the natives of the country in which they are placed for the time being. It was, however, impossible to carry on the work without suitable accommodation. The house which her Excellency Lady Northcote has so graciously come over from Mahableshwar to open to-day has been built under the direct and sympathetic superintendence of our untiring friend, Major Fearn, to whom we owe our very sincere thanks. A loan of £1,000, Rs. 14,823, was granted by the society for this building, as it was fully recognized that good boarding accommodation was essential to the establishment of a thoroughly good high class girls' school. This sum we must bear in mind *has to be refunded*, and we are anxious to do so as soon as possible, so that we may feel that the Panchgani Girls' High School is free from anything that would hinder its full development, and that those in charge may have their minds free to devote themselves to the education and training of the young rather than to the collecting of rupees!

We will then hope that the kind encouraging report given to us last year by the acting Director of Public Instruction may be verified, and its prophetical character vindicated, namely:—"This school has taken a new lease of life, and under the present vigorous administration, will, we confidently expect, forge rapidly ahead." Friends both in India and England have been most kind in their help. The land, with the mission hall that now forms our central school-room, has been given to us. The money for a deep verandah and music room has also been provided. £20 have been sent from England towards sinking a well. From the proceeds of concerts, last year's sale of work in Panchgani, and that at the house of the Lord Bishop of Bombay in Mahableshwar, of which Mrs. MacArthur so kindly undertook the labour and fatigue, realized over Rs. 900, with which a new piano was bought in England at trade price. The crockery, sufficient for thirty boarders, has been presented to the school, and is now on its way out from home. A good sewing machine has already proved a very valuable gift. We feel that whatever has been accomplished in the past eighteen months has been largely due to the kind and practical sympathy of friends and to their confident belief that a high class Protestant school was really needed in this Presidency. A work of this kind is not established in a year or two. All that we ask is for the continual sympathy and support which has been shown in the past. And under the blessing of God, we hope and pray that the school may succeed and redound to His glory, and to the extension of the kingdom of our Blessed Lord and master Jesus Christ.

Her Excellency then arose and expressed her great pleasure in visiting Panchgani, and declared the bazaar and school open. She then went first to the verandah where tea had been provided by Miss Fearn and Miss Swanson, and after that visited each stall making large purchases at each, expressing her pleasure at all the arrangements, and at the lovely view from all the rooms. Lastly, her Excellency visited the toy and sweet room where most of the children were gathered together. Her Ladyship then bought a bag of sweet for each child. About 6 p.m., Lady Northcote left amid hearty cheers, leaving behind hearts lightened and gladdened by her sympathy and kindness. A box of gifts was left behind by her Excellency containing a suitable present with name attached for each child belonging to the school.

The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a brilliant little musical programme immediately following the bazaar. Amongst other artistes who promised to perform were:—Mr. and Miss Muir Mackenzie, whose recent family bereavement prevented them from contributing towards the programme, which was confined to well-known works. It had been an exceptionally good one, and these vacancies were filled in by two excellent recitations by Miss Russell-Hurditch, who met with an enthusiastic reception. Mrs. Barnard, who captivated Panchgani a fortnight ago with her beautifully trained musical voice, again delighted her audience. Mr. Melling so well-known in our Panchgani concerts sang with her accustomed sweetness and clearness. A cleverly-executed pianoforte solo (Grieg) by Miss Russell-Hurditch was loudly applauded, also a prettily rendered concert by Miss Bradley. The school-children rendered their songs in a very pleasing way, the words being distinctly heard and their voices blending harmoniously. The National Anthem brought this gala day to a close, and the stall-keepers were delighted to find that over Rs. 700 had been realized during the sale which was a most satisfactory result for little Panchgani and Mahableshwar friends.

THE death is announced, at the advanced age of ninety, of Lady Emily Deans Dundas, widow of Admiral Sir James W. Deans Dundas, G.C.B., and daughter of the first Earl Ducie.

THERE are twenty-two Dukes in the Peers' House, and of these exactly half are without sons to succeed them. Dukes who are without heirs-apparent are the present Duke of Argyll, and the Dukes of Hamilton, Devonshire, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, St. Albans, Somerset, Wellington, and Westminster. Four of these are bachelors.

LIEUTENANT the Earl of Kerry, who is transferred from the Grenadiers to the new regiment, is now aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts; and Lieutenant Lord Oxmantown, of the Coldstreams, is returning from the 1st Battalion of that regiment at the front.

CAPTAIN G. C. NUGENT, of the Grenadiers, appointed major, has had fifteen years' service, and is now aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Colvile in South Africa.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gackwar, who arrived in Bombay four days ago, attended a reception held in his honour on Saturday morning last, a few hours before his departure for the English mail steamer Caledonia, at Shanti Bhowan, the residence of Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas at Pedder Road. Invitations to the reception had been issued in the names of Sir. Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Mr, Justice Ranade, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir George Cotton, and Hon. Mr. S. M. Mehta, and others. Among those present were Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Pollen Dr. Dimmock Messrs. S J. David Mir. Aun Ali Premchand Roychand Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., Dr. J. Tata, Fazulbhoy Visram &c.

Sir Jamsetji, on behalf of the assembly in addressing his Highness said: Your Highness and Gentlemen—With your permission I should like to to say a few words on the occasion of the departure to England of H. H. the Gaekwar, accompanied by the heir-apparent and his brother, who will remain there for some time for the prosecution of their studies, Prince Fattesing Rao creditably passed the entrance examination of the Bombay University at an age when a good many other boys would, perhaps be toiling at some of the lower standards and is now proceeding to Oxford to join the University for the completion of his studies. Looking to the position the Prince holds as heir-apparent to a first class Native State I can assure him that his career at the University will be attentively watched not only by his father's subjects but by others as well, and that the eyes of most people will be turned towards him. The Prince's aptitute for learning is well known and as the talented son of a talented father I am confident that he will not only do credit to himself and his Royal father but that he will show to the world that Indian Royalty is capable of holding its own anywhere. The Prince s younger brothers who have preceded him will look to their elder brothers for their example and they could not haveea better one. I beg H. H. the Maharaja will permit me to congratulate him on the very wise decision he has arrived at to send his sons to England for the completion of their education. We can realize what his Highnesss feeling as a father must be at having to separate for some time for his dear sons, but he is said to credit of his Highnes that he has not allowed his personal feelings in the matter to come between him and his duty towards his son, as well as his subjects. Prince Fatesing Rao will one day be called upon to fill the exalted position now occupied by his illustrious father, though let us hope the day may be far distant. It will be then that the Prince's English education will be of great use as his Highness has foreseen, and it will be then that his numerous subjects will bless him for his forethought in giving them an educated and polished Prince, acquainted with the world and with the different forms and systems of government and capable of protecting their welfare and doing that what is best in their interest. I know that time is pressing, and I shall therefore conclude by wishing on behalf of the assembly a pleasant sojourn and safe returne to H. H. the Gaikawar and to Prince Fattesing Rao and his brothers a distinguished and successful University career and a return to their native laden with academical honours. (Cheer-)

His Highness the Gaikwar, in acknowledging thanks for the reception, said: Gentlemen,—I am much impressed by the excellent way in which you have spoken about me and Prince Fattesing Rao, and I thank you all for this kindly feeling of yours towardsme. This is not the first time by many that I had evidences of your regard and kindly feelings towards me, and you may rest assured that I heartily reciprocate those feelings. I may fail in me wors, out not in may feelings; you have greeted me and wished me well on several occasions, and I feel grateful to you for thus welcoming my to-day among you and wishing me a happy voyage I am much pleased to find that you alluded prominently to Prince Fattesing Rao passing the Matriculation examination at the first trial. It has been a source of much leasure and pride to me, and I take this opportunity of thanking all those who sent me congratulatory letters and telegrams at the time. I fell that this is not is not the best time to undertake the journey to Europe, while my country men are still under the influence of famine, but I may assure you that hitherto I have not spared myself in devising means for alleaviating the sufferings of those afflicted, nor have I left any measure unstudied which may lighten their affliction, and render help to them in the few weeks that still remain. But this trib of mine is really undertaken for the sake of the health of the Maharani who has not been well for some time past and who has been strongly advised to take a change to Europe. The other important object I have in view is to take advantage of this occasion and make the best arrangements that could possibly be made for the education in England of Prince Fattesing Rao and they younger Princes. I cannot tell you what schemes are already formed for the purpose, because no such plans exist now, But in a case like this it will be best to consider the circumstances of the time and undertake that which may commend itself after a consideration of the various surrounding circumstance. For the eldest Prince, Oxford or Canbridge may have to be selected, but resolutions may change and so it would be unprofitabl to from resolutions. Some consider education as more an exhibition than a solid substance more apparent and showy than real. I consider him to be the best educated who is the most useful member of society by the strength of his education. He is a cultured man who has acquired and assimilated the best thoughts of the world and applied them to useful purposes. The system of education in India is defective inasmuch as it fails to encourage discretion, original thought, and independent ideas. But I hope that Prince Fattesing Rao will not fail to take advantage of the splendid opportunities held out to him now and that he will return fully equipped to fill the high place which Providence has destined him to occupy, and that he will perform his duties to the satisfaction of himself and all others, and his duty to himself, his family and his country. There is no greater reward than the conselentious discharge of one's duty. With these few words I again thank you for your kindly reception and welcome. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers,

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While thanking you for the prominent manner in which you have drawn the attention of the public to the importance of commercial education, I owe it to myself and to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, Bombay, of which I am principal, to say that the trustees of this Institution have for the past ten years endeavoured to make the instruction imparted in their schools commercial. French, drawing, short-hand and commercial correspondence have for the past few years been taught to students of their day schools. The trustees long ago resolved on the conversion of their school into a well-equipped school of commerce and they lately brought me out as the principal of their schools. Morning classes were started last month for imparting instruction in book-keeping, mercantile law, and commercial correspondence; and day classes will shortly be started for teaching not only book-keeping and correspondence but also banking, commercial history and commercial geography, and giving the pupils the benefit of a complete course in commerce.

This Institution having been founded in 1890 by the late Honourable Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.I.E. with an endowment fund which now amounts to about five lakh of rupees, the experiment of working a school of commerce cannot be made under more favourable conditions. The trustees hope to be able to offer scholarships to intelligent matriculates that may be prepared to take a complete course in commerce in their day schools and devote their entire attention to it. With such an endowment, with a Government grant-in-aid and with trustees so enthusiastic about commercial education, this Institution seems to be very well fitted to develop into a school of commerce, imparting theoretical and practical instruction in all commercial subjects, and to win the approbation and support of the mercantile community of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR, Principal,
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution
Bombay, May 18.

THE story of the first edition of Fitzgerald's celebrated translation of Omar Khayyam is told in the "Irish Times," and it was worth the telling. The book was issued anonymously, and found no buyers. Accordingly, the author went to Bernard Quaritch's shop, dropped a heavy parcel of 200 copies of the Rubaiyat, and said, "Quaritch, I make you a present of these books." The famous bookseller offered them first at half-a-crown, then at a shilling, and, again descending, at sixpence, but no buyers came. In despair, he reduced the book to one penny, and put copies into a box outside his door, with a ticket, "All these at one penny each." At that price the pamphlet moved, in a few weeks the lot was sold, and in this way one of the finest gems of English literature was despersed among a not over-discerning public. The legend has it that Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Swinburne, and Burton were amongst those who discovered the "hidden treasure in the penny box." Years passed, and the once despised volume rose in the market, and in 1898 Quaritch bought in for £21 a copy which 40 years before he had sold for one penny.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay:

Read Government Resolution dated 25th April 1900, appointing Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. C.E., to act as chairman of the trust during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, or pending further orders.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. P. B. Savile, dated 1st May 1900, resigning his seat on the Board of trustees on his leaving Bombay. Read Government Resolution dated 3rd May 1,900, appointing Mr. F. C. Macrae to be a trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, vice Mr. P. B. Savile, resigned.

Mr. F. C. Macrae is appointed a member of the Land Committee.

Read letter from the accountant-egneral, dated 29th April 1900, forwarding for submission to Government and publication in the Official Gazette, the balance sheet of the accounts of the Trust for the year ending 31st March 1900, with appendices duly certified as correct; appending for consideration of the trustees, a note touching on a few points connected with the transactions for the period audited, and observing that the fee of Rs. 500 for auditing the accounts for the half-year ending 31st March 1900, should be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of Government.

Read the note referred to and the explanations thereon,

Resolution.—The accounts with the auditors' report thereon, stating that they have been examined and found correct, should be forwarded to Government and an abstract thereof should be published in the "Bombay Government" Gazette and sent to the president of the Corporation as required by Section 89 of the Act. The fee of Rs. 500 for auditing the accounts should be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of Government.

THE CRESCENT SITE.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee No. V. dated 5th April 1900. The question of laying out the semi-circular plot opposite the Sailors' Home and Elphinstone College occupied our attention in the early part of last year. We had the advantage of seeing the previous proposals made for the purpose, and of the opinion of the members of the Board who are not members of our committee. The opinions in some instances counselled delay, but were practically unanimous that this site should be devoted to building purposes. Agreeing in this view, we think it should, however, be subject to special conditions as regards architecture, to ensure the erection of structures befitting the position, which is perhaps the finest building site in the City. We observe that the London County Council have at this moment a very similar question before them in the treatment of the new crescent to be formed at the junction of the new Strand Holborn Road with the Strand, and that they have resolved to invite designs from eight leading Architects, paying a premium to each, for the elevation of the buildings to front the crescent on all sides. The two crescents are, it appears, very similar in size, and we propose to await the result of the London competition, which may be of great value in deciding on the course the Board should follow in dealing with the question here. In the meantime we propose to ask the engineer to submit for consideration the result of the recent re-survey of the site. In its present shape it appears to encroach too much on the road near the south end of the Elphinstone College. The width of the road is here 115 feet (roadway 60 feet), while the width of Hornby Road in the straight north of Watson's Hotel is 87 feet (roadway 80 feet). The edge of the crescent in fact projects about 25 feet beyond the line of the east side of Hornby Road, and although this is not noticeable now it would be very conspicuous when buildings are erected. We think accordingly that the arrangement in plan requires further consideration before designs for buildings are made. We may add that two applications have been received for building plots on the site. They must of course await the proposals referred to.

Resolution.—Resolved that the report of the Land Committee No. V, dated 5th April 1900, be adopted.

THE HORNBY ROAD PLOT.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee No. VI, dated 7th April 1900:—We have considered the accompanying emo. by the Chairman, f dated 12th February, reviewing the past history on the development of the Hornby Road Plot as a building estate, and making proposals for a slight revision of the rates of rent and for the construction of the New Roads at the back of plots Nos. 69—70, and the two Cross Roads between plots Nos. 71 and 72, and 74 and 75. We are of opinion that Plots Nos. 59-60 and 64 should be charged for at Corner Plot rates (Rs. 45-74) on account of the advantage they possess by reason of their proximity to business centres. With this modification we approve of the revised rates of rent proposedin para 24 of the chairman's memo, and recommend that they be sanctioned. The amended rates, it will be observed, differ only slightly from those previously adopted, which are quoted in para. 22, but are considerably higher than the prices realised by Government in past years, *vide* para. 24. We also approve of the recommendation made in para. 26 of the Memo., and have desired the Engineer to prepare plans and estimates for the new roads referred to for submission to the Board. The recommendation made in the last part of para 26 of the Memo. has already been given effect to, *vide* our Report No. IV, dated 27th March 1900 adopted in Trustees' Resolution No. 34, dated 2nd April.

THE WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee No. VII, dated 20th April 1900:—Referring to item (iii) of our Report No. III of the 17th February 1899, which was adopted in T. R. No. 26 of the 14th March 1899 (page 18 of the Proceedings, 1899), we have considered two alternative plans Nos. 458 and 459, as prepared by the Engineer, the former representing a proposed arrangement of building sites in the event of Government resuming the area south of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms and the latter an arrangement in the event of Government not resuming that area. (See Item 2 of our Report No. IV, dated 27th March 1900, and T. R. No. 34 of 2nd April 1900, page 23 of Proceedings 1900) The general arrangement is the same in both cases but the sizes of the plots differ. In each case one-third of the total area of the plot is reserved as free garden space. We beg to recommend the plans for the approval of the Board.

Resolution—Resolved that the report of the Land Committee, No. VII, dated 20th April 1900, be adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Considered the following report of [the Improvements Committee No. V, dated 4th April 1900.—We have considered the representation made by the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, dated 11th January 1900, in reference to their property at Chowpati which it is proposed to acquire in connection with the Gowalia Tank Scheme. A copy of the representation is attached. We also attach

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £101 5-8—1-4
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101—1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan ..... £111 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £93 11-16—1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 5-8 plus 1-8
Do New York ..... 60 1-4 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 17 1-2 "
Do New York ..... 4 87 3-4—1-4 "
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 3 1-4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 3-8 per cent. "
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £200,000.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at ls. 4d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 40,000 at ls. 4d.
Arrivals.—Chuenleigh and Singpore.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Nothing doing. Markets wear a holiday appearance owing to the relief of Mafeking.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates unchanged and next to nothing doing, some cash Telegraphic was wanted at ls. 4d. but as Banks were buyers themselves at this rate nothing over ls. 3 31-32d. was obtainable.

Bank Telegraphic, ready form		ls. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	"	ls. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	"	ls. 4 7-32d.
3 Francs	"	1-70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong	"	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan	"	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened weak, with Paper in London down 1-8 per cent at Rs. 95 7-16 for the settlement, but on the news of the relief of Mafeking and a general advance of our troops all along the line the rate rose to Rs. 95 11-16, closing 1-16th lower at Rs. 95 5-8.

STOCKS and SHARES.—Nothing doing to-day.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with very little doing, small lots of Myrabolams have been looked for Liverpool, June shipment, at 14s. 6d.

COALS.—Market lifeless and we cannot hear of anything doing.

WHEAT.—The market is firmer at Rs. 5-5 for White Delhi purely on speculators, account.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY—The market is unchanged in every respect.

LINSEED.—The market continues strong at a fresh advance in prices, sellers asking Rs. 10-4 for bold, while business has been done in this at Rs. 10-3, and in small grain at Rs. 10-2-0.

RAPESEED is also strong with rates unchanged and a good demand going on.

POPPYSEED is firm at yesterday's rates.

CASTORSEED.—The market is a shade firmer with sellers asking Rs. 37-8, buyers offering 4 annas less, say at Rs. 37-4.

London quotes Brown Rapeseed. 44s. 6d. May June, Hamburg, buyers firm. Linseed 56s. 9d. May June, Antwerp, buyers firm.

COTTON.—The market is steady with all rates unchanged and very little doing. Some 500 bales were bought by shippers, the mills taking about 400 bales.

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	55,000
" Sold on Speculation	1,000
" " for Exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	58,000
" Actual Exports	9,000
" Week's Imports	39,000
" Stock	625,100
Surats, Stock	1,000
Afloat American	40,000
" Indian	4,000

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 4,000 bales, Surats nil. Spot 5 8-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady. Good Madras Westerns 4s. 5-8d. 18. Fair Coconadas 4 7-16d.—1-8. Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5'8	5'6	4'59	4'22	4'19
plus 1-32	plus 1-64	plus 1-44	plus 1-64	plus 1-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	6,600 bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Do Continent	4,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 3-4 unchanged.
Futures, month of August	8'99—2
Do. do of December	7'35 plus 2
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	41,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	16,000 "
Do do France and Continent	47,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	330,000 "
Do do do Interior Ports	180,000 "

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, on Friday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	137
Barsee and Nagpur	104
Berar	144
Total Oomras	385
Dhollera	244
Compta and Dharwar	47
Westerns	117
Sind	117
Persian	20
American	201
Total	1,190

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Friday :—

Wheat	2,902
Linseed	8,039
Rapeseed	4,786
Gingelly Seed	979
Poppy Seed	5,293
Castor Seed	3,183
Rice	17,164
Myrabollams	2,214

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY, 19.

COTTON—

Total visible supply	224 000 bales.
Do do of which East Indian	63,000 "
Do Stock in London	4,000 "
Do Quantity in sight,	8,750,000 "

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	6,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do Continent	3,000 "
Mid Uplands	9 3-4 unchanged.
Futures month of August	8 99 "
Do do December	7'85 "

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 12th May, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 23,33,040-13-7 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 13,75,932-1-6 }	37,14,972	15	1
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	252,69,138	9	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	53,121	7	8
Sundries	7,73,932	0	10
Total	382,11,165	0	7
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	70,54,314	9	0
Other authorised Investments	6,56,666	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	60,45,731	2	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	54 46,871	14	6
Bills discounted and purchased	68,03,070	5	1
Balances with other Banks	14,43,940	3	3
Bullion	10,312	15	6
Dead Stock	9,79,603	13	3
Stamps	11,457	3	4
Sundries	2,85,326	15	6
	287,44,498	8	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	94,66,666	8	5
Total ...Rs.	382,11,165	0	7

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	2,81,000	4,000	8,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	603	9	837
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,65,016	42,49,937	5,469	57,20,422
Total for 16 weeks	15,63,016	45,30,937	9,469	61,03,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,711	2,37,588	1,393	3,66,667
Per mile of Ry. do.	168	624	3	795
Total to corresponding date do.	13,25,660	38,62,678	67,401	52,55,739

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date ..... " 8,47,683

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAWORTH—May 1, at the residence of his sisters at Longton, Lancashire, James Bury Haworth, late of Bombay, in his 60th year.

MATHERAN.

DEATH.

BROWN—May 18, at Matheran, Anna Stein Cargill (Nancy), the dearly loved wife of the Rev W E Wilkie Brown, aged 26 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MOIR—May 19, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Mr James Moir, of Boyd's Ice Factory, aged 59 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOBBS—May 13, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut C F Dobbs, 1st I H C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HICKMAN—DUKE—May 10, at Coonoor, by the Rev A J Jones, Lieut Charlie Steward Hickman, Royal Indian Marine, second son of Major R J Hickman, late 60th Rifles to Jessie Beatrice Duke, fourth daughter of Allen A Duke, M D, of Worthing Sussex.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1900.

THE news from the seat of war is victory all along the line. Mafeking has been relieved; Lord Methuen has entered Hoopstad; General Broadwood has occupied Lindley; General Buller has retaken Newcastle; two Boer leaders have been captured; British territory has been practically cleared of the enemy and those who were last to leave northern Natal are now described as a disorganised mob. The War Office, up to the time of writing, had not received news of the relief of Mafeking but the country has accepted the information on the assurance of the news agencies and that England is wild with enthusiasm is very easily to be understood. Colonel Baden-Powell with his handful of fighting men, far outnumbered by his non-combatants, has in the pluckiest, as well as the most skilful manner, for over seven months kept at bay a vastly superior force, never complaining or losing good spirits or patience and showing to the world an unique illustration of British pluck and tenacity of purpose and of the cheerful endurance of the British soldier. Months had passed since the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the untiring efforts of Colonel Plumer to succour the beleaguered garrison were futile; Mafeking lay many miles beyond reach of our large bodies of troops, and no serious attempt to relieve the gallant little garrison seemed to be made. No wonder that the country grew anxious and questions were asked in Parliament as to whether it was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to detail any portion of the immense forces under his command to disperse the besiegers. With enormous bodies of troops marking time at Bloemfontein, at Ladysmith and at Kimberley it seemed strange that two or three thousand might not be despatched as a flying column. It was the kind of duty General Gatacre would have gloried in and for which he was especially well suited. The country was growing impatient if the Mafeking garrison was not. Lord Roberts's request that it should hold out another month was not approved by the people, although the reply of Colonel Baden-Powell was characterized by the same cheerfulness which was so marked a feature of all his communications and Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner, evidently fretted at the delay, when he felt it necessary to write to the Mayor of Mafeking, a month ago, to assure him that the relief of the garrison and people had not ceased to occupy the attention of his Excellency and the military authorities, and that nothing had been left undone to secure the raising of the siege at the earliest possible moment. The beleaguered people grew despondent now and then, and the temptations to hoist the white flag must have been enormous, for instead of the privations and dangers of the siege they might have exchanged safety and comparative ease and comfort to say nothing of more regular and more nourishing meals. Time and time again their hopes of early relief were disappointed and the feelings of the people were well expressed by a correspondent who wrote a month ago :—"It is six months since the investment began, and the people of Mafeking may be forgiven if they are now beginning to think they would prefer to see some signs of attempt to relieve them rather than receive nothing but empty congratulations on the gallant stand that has been made. To be considered a band of heroes is all very well, but even that becomes monotonous, and it is felt that we deserve that some special effort should be made to release us from the investment we have endured so long. It is true that we have water, food, and ammunition enough to last us till the middle of May, but on a scale only sufficient to keep body and soul together. If we must hold out much longer we shall hardly be able to issue more than a ration a day." The people of Mafeking, however, held no public meetings. They did not grumble and they never dreamt of surrender, but they were very, very weary of it all.

It had begun to look as though the military authorities were indifferent as to whether Mafeking surrendered or not, for it was patent that the object of the despatch of Sir Frederick Carrington's force *via* Beira was in no way connected with any scheme for the relief of Baden-Powell. General Hunter's long-delayed departure from Kimberley was the only movement which seemed destined to assist Colonel Plumer in driving off the Boers under Snyman, and as to the progress of that force the only information we have received was both misleading and unsatisfactory. We were told a week ago that the force had passed through Vryburg and two days after the relief is said to have been effected. We were told that it was even then some forty or fifty miles further south than was reported seven days earlier. However, we now learn that Mafeking was relieved on Wednesday last, and that the information has been confirmed through Lorenzo Marques. Although the War Office has not yet received direct intimation we are not inclined to doubt its accuracy. According to Reuter the relief force reached Maritsani river last Friday week, a statement which would tend to substantiate the "Daily Mail's" story as to passing Vryburg and to discount its own information of Friday. As originally constituted, we learn, the force consisted of the Cape Police, the Diamond Field Horse, a detachment of the Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Rifles. This force was supposed to be under command of General Hunter, but Reuter to-day says that everything in connection with the operations of the column is an absolute secret, and that not even the name of the commander is known. Our Allahabad contemporary asserts that Colonel Bryn-Mahon, one of Lord Kitchener's men, was in command. Anyhow it is evident that to make up for lost time, hard riding was the order of the day, and that their average progress was twenty miles a day. The horses of the Kimberley Regiment were unable to maintain the speed, and in consequence the regiment was detached at Barkly West—at the conclusion of the first day's ride from Kimberley, and that they then joined the troops in the command of General Barton.

The relief of Mafeking does not set at liberty any appreciable number of fighting men. The gross total population of the beleagured town was some nine thousand persons. Of these there were roughly 1,150 white men, 400 white women and 300 white children, the remainder being 4,000 men and women and 3,000 children of colour. The condition they will have been reduced to is not likely to be so deplorable as that of the garrison of Ladysmith, but the hardships they have endured have undoubtedly been enormous, and although it is unlikely they will desire to be invalided home, they can very appropriately be relieved from further service. The jubilation in England as can well be imagined has been of the wildest. Business appears to have been suspended and traffic interrupted. India will no doubt make outward manifestation of rejoicing similar to that over the relief of Ladysmith, but enthusiasm other than that of a religious character is never very demonstrative, and beyond the flying flags in our own immediate neighbourhood there were but little signs of rejoicings in Bombay. Nevertheless a feeling of thankfulness must pervade every heart, the more so, as in to-day's telegrams we must foresee the beginning of the end. General Buller is steadily advancing northward and has almost caught up the tail of the enemy's column, having covered 138 miles in nine days—between fifteen and sixteen miles a day steady marching. Lord Dundonald has pushed on to Laing's Nek which General Clery is in touch at Ingogo, while General Buller was on Friday within a day's march of Laing's Nek Lord Methuen at Hoopstad occupies a point parallel with that of General Buller in the advance northward, whilst General Rundle, between the two, but much further south, is encamped at Clocolan to which the Boers in the Ladybrand district are reported to have fled. For the time being there is every appearance of his being strongly opposed, for a large body of the enemy is reported to occupy a strong position at Ficksburg just ahead of him in the midst of very rough country. General Broadwood has occupied Lindley, the capital of a day where it was believed President Steyn was lodged, but he had disappeared three or four days before General Broadwood reached there. The general advance progresses satisfactorily and the extreme left and right of our forces have worked almost in line with General Roberts—and in front of them all lies Pretoria.

A SHORT time ago we published an extract from a letter from Lahore addressed by the Ameer of Cabul to "a trusted servant" complaining of his treatment by the Government of India. Early in the week the mail left one of the news agencies—the Exchange Telegraph Company—announced that the Ameer wished publicity to be given to a recent utterance of his which so far as can be judged from the Lahore telegram seems to be identical with the letter published in the "Civil and Military Gazette." In issuing the statement the Exchange Telegraph Company remarks : "It is the particular desire of the Ameer of Afghanistan that his words, as set forth in the message translated from the original Persian and signed by his Highness, should be made public to the British people." We hope it will not unduly distress his Highness to learn that his lamentations have fallen rather flat, probably because "rightly or wrongly" the British people entertain a notion that Abdur Rahman is something of an "enfant gate" and that at any rate on the score of the subsidy he receives he has not much to complain of. The "utterance" as circulated in London is as follows :—"During the last few years when the British Government should have assured me of friendship, complaints and useless words instead have come to me from them nearly every day. Now that a Muscovite tide has reached the borders and threatens to burst into my country, at this time when the British Government should be assisting me by their best endeavour, they are expressing their gratitude for past friendship rather imperiously. Since the time of the settlement of the Russo-Afghan frontier, I have asked them as to what steps should be taken in case of a Russian advance, and up to the present they have made no suggestions whatever, but have merely in answer expressed a desire for railways and telegraphs. The people of Afghanistan look upon railways and telegraphs as a source of ruin, and the British Government should know that to force them upon an unwilling people is most impolitic. In spite of the unworthy and evasive answer which I have received from them, I have been constant in my firm friendship to England for the last twenty-one years, but they have not extended the hand of friendship to me. They should recognise that now it is the time for action, and not for mere talk." His Highness's characteristic allusion to "railways and telegraphs" has stirred up Mr. J. M. Maclean, who the other night put a question on the subject to Lord George Hamilton. The latter replied : "The Government of India has on several occasions advised his Highness the Ameer to give attention to the construction of railways and telegraphs, but, as I said in my reply in this House to a question last year, the Ameer has never shown any desire for the extension of railways or, I may add, of telegraphs in Afghanistan; and the hon. member is aware that the Ameer is ruler in his own dominions." Mr. Maclean, not satisfied, inquired : "Is the answer, then, that the Ameer receives large subsidies from the Government of India unconditionally, and that we have no suzerainty over him?" "Order, order," exclaimed the Speaker, "that is argument;" whereupon Mr. Maclean resigned for the present his attempt to make Lord George Hamilton go much farther than he has hitherto been inclined to go.

THOUGH money seems to be coming in very slowly to the Mansion House Fund, the claims of India in her need are not being overlooked. It is recognized that the distress must last for some considerable time yet, and continued efforts will be made extending over a considerable period. The religious communities are doing much to spread a knowledge of the terrible sufferings caused by the famine. On Good Friday clergymen of the Church of England and Nonconformist ministers in most parts of London devoted the day especially to the interests of the famine-stricken. On May 6th, Mr. Wm. Digby, C.I.E., was to speak at Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead, through the courtesy and sympathy of its minister, Dr. Horton, on the subject of the famine, and collections were to be made. The effort there was expected to produce £500. In the afternoon and evening of the same day Mr. Digby was to speak at Dr. Clifford's church, in Westbourne Park, where much interest is being felt in the matter by both minister and people. The afternoon proceedings were to take the form of a conference on the subject, "Is the Famine Man-caused or God-sent?" and questions were to be asked after the address was concluded. At Bromley, Kent, a drawing-room meeting was held at the house of Dr. Oldfield; Dr. Mullick of the National Hospital, Soho Square, being the principal speaker. The local papers have reported this meeting very fully. In other cities the sufferers are not forgotten. Birmingham has sent a substantial contribution to the Lord Mayor's Fund, while Manchester is second to none in doing her utmost to send a large sum for the relief of the starving ones. This is true of most of the towns. Not a little interest is being excited by Mr. Nash's letters to the "Manchester Guardian." In Parliament the matter is also being watched, although Mr. Balfour in reply to Mr. Milward did not add much to the statement made the other day with reference to the proposed grant. Outside of the House of Commons if not inside the feeling that something should be done either by way of gift or loan on extremely easy terms to help the greatest of our possessions. According to the Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord Onslow, the authorities are at present carefully considering whether out of the resources of India itself it may not be possible to make advances of money to set up the poor people when the time comes for resumption of work in the fields.

THE disposal of the Crescent in front of the Sailors' Home has been under consideration of the Improvement Trust for some time as applications for building-sites thereon have been received. We must congratulate the Trustees on their wisdom in regard to the subject. They intend to profit by the experience of others. The opinions of some members of the board counselled delay, but are practically unanimous that this site, the finest in the city, should be devoted to building purposes. Agreeing in this view the members of the Land Committee think, and wisely, that it should be subject to special conditions as regards architecture to ensure the erection of structures befitting the position. Just now the London County Council has under consideration the construction of the crescent where the new Holborn-road joins the Strand and have invited designs from eight leading architects for the elevation of the buildings to front the crescent on all sides. The designs are scarcely likely to be quite suitable for Bombay, but at all events as the two crescents are about the same size, the board has decided to await the result of the London competition. The plot is to be re-surveyed with a view to improving the road near the south end of Elphinstone College as the edge of the Crescent projects about twenty-five feet beyond the line of the east side of Hornby-road and is to be put right before designs for buildings are made. Meantime we think the Trust would be justified in putting the plot a little more in order and removing the unsightly collections of kutchra which now disfigure it. To prevent its misuse we suppose is impossible.

WE seem likely to have some considerable time longer to wait before the flagship in East Indian waters will be relieved. H. M. S. Highflyer, according to latest news from Home, is not out of dockyard hands and is not expected to be until the end of next week. It is impossible, therefore, for her to reach Indian waters until the middle of June. We understand that the Eclipse will leave Trincomalee on June 4 for Colombo and Admiral Bosanquet will remain there until his new flagship arrives at Aden. The Highflyer will thence move to the Seychelles and the Eclipse will meet her there, the admiral at once transferring his flag to the new ship, after which the Eclipse will return to England and the Highflyer will proceed to Mauritius, where she should arrive by the middle of July. The Melpomene still lies at Aden awaiting the Cossack, while the Pomone which is waiting there also is to convoy destroyers to Penang. The Marathon and Pigeon now in Bombay are both to go to Trincomalee, while the Lapwing will pursue her course in the Gulf for some time yet, as her relief ship the Redbreast only left England on the seventh instant.

AN important notification has been published by Government on the subject of passports for the Ottoman Dominions. It appears that British Indian subjects arriving at Basrah rarely take the precaution of providing themselves with passports and expect the British Consul to furnish them with certificates of nationality, which the Turkish authorities are willing to accept in lieu of passports so far as admission to the country goes, but which do not exempt them from the fine. The Consul has given notice that in future he will not grant such certificates without documentary proof of British nationality or unhesitating identification by a reliable British subject. It is, therefore, notified that British Indian subjects other than pilgrims to the Hedjaz, bound for the Ottoman Dominions, must be provided with passports "visaed" by the Turkish Consul at the port of departure.

SIR HENRY STANLEY, who has announced his intention to retire from Parliament owing to continued ill-health, has sat in the House of Commons as one of the representatives for Lambeth since 1895.

MAJOR RICHARD JOSHUA COOPER, who has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Irish Guards, has been in the Grenadiers twenty years, and has been ordered home from South Africa to take up his new appointment. He served in Egypt in 1882—at Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir.

ON receiving news of the relief of Mafeking on Saturday morning several of the establishments in the Fort and elsewhere displayed tokens of rejoicing. The Bombay Club, the French Bank, the Bombay V. A. Club, the P. and O. offices, the Army and Navy Stores, Messrs. Marcks and Co., the National Bank of India, Messrs. J. Neuberg, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., the Cathedral High School, Mr. R. Ditmar, the General Agency of Church Gate Street, Mr. D. Macropolo, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Wallace and Co., the Austrian Lloyd's, the Florio-Rubatino Co., Messrs. Latham and Co., and others shewed flags and bannerets waving over their establishments. All the merchants' vessels, now lying in Bombay harbour as well as in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, were decorated, with bunting, from stern to stern. The Royal Artillery Garrison, at Colaba, will have a holiday on Wednesday next, when rejoicings will be the order of the day.

THE s.s. Arabia, which left here on the 5th inst., arrived at Marseilles on Saturday.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday rose with a jump to 108, but, curiously enough, only 11 fresh cases of plague with ten deaths, were reported.

NEWS has been received of the death from enteric at Capetown of Captain Dudley Seagrim, R.A. He was A.D.C. to Sir Power Palmer when the war broke out, and was among the officers sent from India to South Africa. The service loses a very promising officer by his death.

SANCTION has been accorded to the establishment of a dairy farm at Chakrata for the British troops stationed there during the hot weather and rains. Captain Meagher, who has done such good work at Allahabad, has been directed to proceed to Chakrata to select a site, and submit detailed proposals regarding the [illegible] method of working.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 64. Nineteen fresh cases of plague with 21 deaths were reported.

THE total sailings of tea from Calcutta last month amounted to 255,490 lbs., of which 127,873 lbs. were sent to Great Britain. In the corresponding month last year the total sailings were 626,481 lbs.

IN connection with the case in which the Makhdam of Hala was sentenced to death for murder by the Sessions Court of Hyderabad (Sind), we understand that an appeal is to be made to Lord Curzon to transfer the case to the Bombay High Court.

MR. RISLEY, Census Commissioner, has arrived in Simla on the completion of his visits to the various Provinces.

MAJOR ANGELO, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been granted one year's extension as an Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops.

LADY CURZON gave a garden party at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday afternoon: There was a large attendance; the rain fortunately holding off.

IN connection with the Nowshera-Dargai Railway it is not intended to bridge the Indus at present, though the cost would only be some four lakhs of rupees. When the goods traffic develops on the line, as it is certain to do, the project for the bridge must come to the front.

UNDER the existing regulations exchanges between officers of the British Service and the Staff Corps are restricted to subalterns of under seven years' service. The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the regulations being amended so as to admit of exchanges in the rank of captain, subject to the condition that the officer of the British Service shall have less than 14 years' service.

THE famine returns for the last week show 5,611,000 persons on the relief lists, of whom 1,10,000 are receiving gratuitous relief. The only notable increase are: the Central Provinces, about 63,000; the Berars, 29,000; Ajmere-Merwara, 11,800; Central Provinces Feudatory States, 5,700. There has been a decrease of nearly 4,200 in Bombay and Sindh, 21,500 in the Central India States, and 15,300 in the Rajputana States.

THE Rajah of Sikkim arrived in Darjeeling on Wednesday morning, accompanied by a numerous retinue. "Central House" has been allotted to him as a temporary residence. On the arrival of the Rajah in Chowrasta a salute was fired in his honour by the 8th Mountain Battery. The Lieutenant-Governor held a Durbar on Thursday in the Durbar hall at "The Shrubbery," which the Rajah attended.

ELEPHANT hunting was carried on in Assam in the districts of Cachar, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibhagar and Lakhimpur. The operations were not so successful during 1898-99 as in the previous year. The total number of elephants captured was only 212 as against 328. Of this number 103 were captured in Cachar, 13 in Kamrup, 24 in Darrang, 7 in Sibhagar, and 66 in the Lakhimpur district. The receipts on account of Royalty, &c., decreased from Rs. 48,019 to Rs. 30,750.

IN spite of reports to the contrary, writes the Lahore, paper we have good authority for stating that no authentic information has been received at Simla regarding the permanent succession to the Commander-in-Chiefship of India It seems practically certain that the present arrangement will not be interfered with, at any rate till the commencement of the cold weather, and many think Sir Arthur Power Palmer has an excellent chance of being confirmed.

THE rules regarding the exchange of officers of the Indian Staff Corps with officers of the British service may be shortly expected to issue. We understand that Captains of the British service who have not exceeded 14 years' service will probably be permitted freely to exchange with Captains in the Staff Corps, and that no similar limits as regards service will be laid down for the latter.

THERE is an improvement in the tea prospects in Assam, the weather in Cachar being now favourable for tea growing. The red spider is prevalent in the Habiganj gardens in South Sylhet. Rain continues to fall in Sibsagar and Lukhimpur. The prospects for tea have now generally improved in all the tea-producing districts.

THE Maharajah of Darbhanga has been touring in the Himalayas. He was last heard of in the district of Garhwal. The statement that his Highness was about to proceed to Simla to attend the Viceregal Legislative Council is unfounded. He is expected at Darbhanga about the end of this month.

THE Government of Madras has referred for the consideration of the District Board, Tanjore, a draft prospectus for a 4 per cent. debenture loan of Rs. 20,000 for the Mutupet-Avadaiyarcoil Railway extension, prepared by the Consulting Engineer for Railways. The form and conditions of the debenture bond must, however, receive the approval of the Government of India, before the prospectus can be issued.

MESSRS. A. J. COMBRIDGE AND CO. of Hummum Street, Bombay, have been appointed Booksellers in ordinary to H. E. Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of the Marquis de Leoville's new Song, entitled "St. Patrick and the Queen" the words being by Mr. Malcolm Doherty, the son of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; furthermore, the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, has been pleased to accept another new Song.—"Bobs," words and music by the Marquis de Leuville on which a March has been composed by Mr. Harold Vicars.

THE survey operations of the proposed Erode-Nanjungud Railway (119 miles), metre gauge, having been completed, the plans, reports and estimates were submitted to the Government of India, with a view to construction being commenced at an early date, the Mysore Government agreeing to construct, at its own cost, the first 34 miles south of Nanjungud lying in its own territory. The Government of India, while approving of the project, states that owing to crippled finances it is unable to expend any money on it at present. It has no objection, however, to the Mysore Government at once commencing the construction of the section of the proposed line lying in its territory.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

WILD EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 18, 9-35 p. m.

Reuter's despatch from Mafeking announces that the siege has been abandoned by the Boers and that he British Relief Force has entered the town.

Appeared in our second edition of Saturday morning.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The enthusiasm in London to-night regarding the relief of Mafeking is universal and unbounded.

Reuter's telegram, which was the first to give the news of the relief, was posted up at the Mansion House, at 9-30 p.m., and at once spread like wildfire and passed along to the Ministerial Benches and afterwards through the Commons amid a general hum of satisfaction.

The streets were crowded by 9-45 p. m. and there was wild cheering and waving of flags. The police were obliged to divert the traffic round the Mansion House, which was brightly illuminated and a portrait of Baden-Powell displayed.

LONDON, MAY 19, 1 a. m.

At midnight last night the delirium throughout London continued and the scene is indescribable.

The streets are impassable owing to bands and processions.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING CONFIRMED.

THE REJOICINGS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 19.

A Reuter's despatch from Lourenco Marques, dated to-day, confirms the relief of Mafeking which was effected on the 16th instant.

The wildest enthusiasm has prevailed in London and the Provinces to-day over the relief of Mafeking. Houses are decorated with flags and there are cheering crowds everywhere. The traffic in the streets is utterly disorganised.

Telegrams from all parts of the Empire report magnificent demonstrations of joy and loyalty.

Reuter, wiring from Capetown to-day, says that the Mafeking relief column reached Maritzani River, which is 20 miles south of Mafeking, on the 11th instant, without opposition.

It consisted originally of 1,500 men, composed of Cape Police, Diamond Fields Horse, Imperial Yeomanry and Kimberley Mounted Regiment with three maxim guns.

The Kimberley Regiment was detached at Barkly West owing to the poor condition of their horses and joined General Barton.

The column had little baggage and marched at the rate of twenty miles a day.

LONDON, MAY 19, 10-15 P.M.

Details of the relief of Mafeking are eagerly awaited.

Everything connected with the relief operations and the column is so far an absolute secret and not even the name of the commander is known.

The War Office has no news of the relief yet.

A "Te Deum" was sung in St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs who were to have been present, were unable to attend as it was impossible to leave the Mansion House owing to the dense crowds.

BOER ACCOUNT OF MAFEKING.

A despatch from Pretoria, dated 19th instant, says it is officially announced that General Delarey engaged the British relief column at Mafeking successfully the whole of Wednesday last, but that during the night one of his officers withdrew without the General's knowledge, thus leaving a way for the relieving column to enter.

THE RELIEF FORCE AND ITS COMMANDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires 19th May:—The Mafeking Relief Column left Kimberley secretly on April 30th and passed through the district without encountering any Boers. But later it was reported at Vryburg, with the result that immediate orders were given to the besiegers to renew the attacks with the utmost vigour. The column consisted of 1,500 Cape Police, Imperial Yeomanry and Kimberley Mounted Infantry. The last named were detached at Barkly West owing to the poor condition of the horses, and joined General Barton in time to drive the Boers from Rooidam. The column had as little baggage as possible, conveyed by led horses, with 35 light mule waggons and abundance of live stock and guns, variously stated at two or three Maxims; also a couple of pom-poms and four horse guns, the route taken lay west of the railway.

After Vryburg the column covered twenty miles daily, reaching Maritzani River, twenty miles south of Mafeking, on the 11th instant. The Boers at Kraaipan fell away to the eastwards directly the attack commenced. Maritzani furnished plenty of water and good cover. The men were in excellent spirits, and a halt was called with a view to arranging a combined attack with Colonel Plumer.

The present official messages from Pretoria are so worded as to leave in doubt whether the laagers and forts containing Commandant Eloff's party were attacked by the Relief Column or whether the Boers were content with the previous attacks and fled on the column's arrival.

This seems to have happened early on Wednesday morning or Tuesday evening, for the first reliable message announcing the relief reached Col. Baden-Powell's brother, on Wednesday night, via Amsterdam. The news was detained at Pretoria until the growing and influential peace party insisted on its publication.

Later messages show that the relief was conducted by Colonel Bryan-Mahon, one of Lord Kitchener's men.

APPEALS TO AMERICA.

President Steyn and President Kruger have conferred and sent a demi-official appeal to Washington requesting intervention and adding that they are prepared to sue for peace. They have received a reply to the effect that the United States decline to interfere, and that they should appeal to the British Government direct.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

General Buller's march was magnificent. The roads in places were knee-deep in sand and in others were terribly dry, rocky and steep, but not a single man was lost. Dundee is lamentably damaged. The residents reported that several Boer guns were disabled and not worth carrying off. General Buller requested that the Magistrate and Staff should be sent to Newcastle immediately. The casualties on the march are merely ten wounded.

A cordial message of congratulation from her Majesty expresses appreciation of the work of the troops.

FIGHTING LEFT TO FOREIGNERS.

THE CAPTURED BOTHA.

Mr. Bennett-Burleigh, telegraphing from Kroonstad, says the most of the Boer fighting devolves on the foreign recruits.

It is assumed that the Botha captured is not General Botha, otherwise such an important fact would be stated in the official message, but it is known that he conducted a rearguard action.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

The Lord Mayor wired to Mafeking offering as much money as is needed. Scenes of excitement continued throughout Friday night. There has been a universal holiday to-day, bells ringing and bands playing in the streets.

POONA, MAY 19.

General Burnett, distributing the prizes at the Boxing Tournament, congratulated the nation on the relief of Mafeking, the whole assembly rising and giving loud and prolonged cheers.

SIMLA, MAY 19.

News of the Mafeking relief was received with special enthusiasm here owing to Colonel Baden-Powell being so well-known in Simla. The Commander-in-Chief has cabled him hearty congratulations from the Army in India on the relief after so splendid a defence.

AGRA, MAY 19.

Great enthusiasm prevails here over the relief of Mafeking. Messrs. A. John and Co., the well-known local merchants, are feeding five thousand poor to-day in celebration of the event.

RANGOON, MAY 20.

The receipt of the news yesterday of the relief of Mafeking evoked widespread jubilation. The Union Jack was run up over several buildings, business was practically suspended, and the health of Baden-Powell and the gallant defenders was enthusiastically drunk. The joy of the troops in garrison was unbounded, and cheer after cheer went up as soon as the news was received in the British Infantry lines. The public are agitating for a holiday. The ships in harbour were dressed with bunting from truck to rail.

Commenting on the relief of Mafeking, the "Pioneer" writes:—At the time when all was dark the gallantry and resource of the handful of defenders made Mafeking the one spot to which the eye of the nation could turn with entire satisfaction. The vicissitudes of the situation since, the prospects of relief seeming to draw near and again receding, the accounts of the sorties and sallies, the broken and inverted messages that have come through, now jubilant, now despondent, but always defiant, and latterly the accounts of the desperate privations of the garrison have combined to raise exaggeration to a painful pitch. It is no exaggeration to say that Britishers all over the world would have felt half the satisfaction of the recent successes gone, if the colours of the indomitable garrison had been lowered at the last. It is obvious to all the world that the siege would not have lasted two months if the commander was not as clever as he was brave and capable of inspiring every one about him with some of his own determination and confidence."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date 19th May:—

The news of the relief of Mafeking is officially confirmed. A sufficiency of food has been imported and the enemy has dispersed. The reception of the news in London was attended with scenes of indescribable excitement. The main streets and square were impassable with crowds dancing, wildly cheering, waving flags and singing the National Anthem and national airs. There was general revelry at the Clubs.

The opera at Covent Garden was interrupted by choruses and cheers. The performances at other theatres were impossible.

The reports arriving from the Provinces and the Colonies show equally enthusiastic demonstrations. There is general cessation of work promised for to-morrow.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIMLA, MAY 19.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India General Sir Power Palmer has wired to Colonel Baden-Powell offering hearty congratulations from the Indian Army on the relief of Mafeking after so splendid a defence.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT KRUGER TO LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The "New York Herald," in a despatch from Lourenco Marques, states that Kruger decided yesterday to send a message to Lord Roberts requesting the cessation of hostilities, demanding a guarantee for the lives of Colonials with the Boers and stating that unless the terms are granted the mines will be exploded and Johannesburg destroyed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LAING'S NEK TUNNEL.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Reuter wires from Capetown that the Boers have blown up the railway tunnel at Laing's Nek.

JOHANNESBURG TO BE DEFENDED.

President Kruger has notified to the Foreign Consuls that Johannesburg will be defended.

He disclaims all responsibilities for injury to property or persons.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS ASKED FOR.

President Kruger has proposed to Lord Roberts an exchange of prisoners.

METHUEN ENTERS HOOPSTAD.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated from Kroonstad to-day, says that Methuen entered Hoopstad yesterday when General Dupreez Daniels and forty men surrendered.

OCCUPATION OF LINDLEY.

General Broadwood occupied Lindley yesterday after a slight opposition.

President Steyn was not there. It is reported that he left on the 13th inst.

CAPTURE OF COMMANDANT BOTHA.

Hutton's Mounted Infantry yesterday surprised and captured Commandant Botha and twenty-three others, thirty miles to the north-west of Kroonstad.

LATER.

The prisoner Botha, captured by Hutton's Mounted Infantry, is apparently not the Commandant General of that name.

OCCUPATION OF NEWCASTLE.

It is officially announced that Buller has occupied Newcastle.

Of 7,000 men flying before us, about 1,000 seem to have gone to Wakkerstroom and some by Millers Pass to the Free State.

The remainder, who are described as a disorganised rabble, have gone north and say they intend to make a stand at Laing's Nek.

RAPID ADVANCE OF BULLER'S FORCES.

LONDON, MAY 20.

A despatch from General Buller, dated Newcastle 19th, says Clery moved to Ingogo to-day and Dundonald to Laing's Nek.

We have almost caught up the tail of the enemy's column and have captured a few prisoners and waggons.

General Buller adds that our men have marched very well indeed. We left Ladysmith on the 10th and are now 138 miles from it.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S MOVEMENTS.

Reuter, wiring from Maseru on the 18th instant, says General Rundle is encamped at Clocolan.

Large bodies of Boers are reported to have returned from Bethlehem to oppose General Rundle's advance. They occupy a strong position at Ficksburg with very rough country in the rear.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	215964	3	0
Mr A Elliott	100	0	0
The Administrator Sohin State	150	0	0
Enginering Department s s Coromandol	45	0	0
Do do ss Pekin	25	0	0
B H Ford, Kashmir Residency Office Staff	6	14	0
H B	25	0	0
Mr Madar Bhai	28	8	0
Subba Iyer Store Clerk	1	8	0
Govindrao Overseer	2	0	0
Sunday collection on S S Bengal	61	0	0
Adjutant 15th Sikhs	330	9	3
Mowla Bux	15	0	0
Miss Trenby, per Amraoti Club	24	12	0
Per Messrs Arbuthnot & Co.	418	11	0
	217,398	1	3

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BILL FOR AMENDING THE VOLUNTEER ACT.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Lord Lansdowne has introduced a Bill in the Lords amending the Volunteer Act for the purpose of enabling Volunteers to enter into an agreement to serve abroad whether the emergency for the same is proclaimed or not, and also a Bill enabling local authorities to assist Volunteer Corps in providing buildings and ranges.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

The *Times* has reason to believe that the negotiations between the Colonial Office and the Australian Delegates have resulted in an agreement, thus terminating the deadlock on the Appeal Question.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

CHEERS FOR THE HEROES OF MAFEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 20.

The final of the boxing tournament concluded this evening. In the semi-finals, light-weights, Private Titt, Wilts, beat Sergt. Huggins, Borderers.

Semi-finals, middle-weights, Barton, Buffs, beat Mcdonugh, E. Yorks, the latter evidently saving himself for the finals, middle-weight, but the committee decided not to let him compete.

Final, bantams—Portlock, East Yorks., beat Simons, Welsh, in a short and plucky encounter. Simons fell and sprained his wrist.

Final, light-weights—Blake, Fusiliers, beat Titt Wilts. The latter injured his hand in his previous encounter.

Finals, midde-weight—Williams, Scots, was beaten by Barton, Buffs.

First prizes, Rs. 100, and second, Rs. 50 each—Catch-weights—1st, Sunshine, Fusiliers; 2nd, Trumpeter Maloy, 20th Hussars. Middle-weights—1st, Barton, Buffs; 2nd, Williams, Scots. Light-weights—1st, Blake, Fusiliers; 2nd, Titt, Wilts; bantams—1st, Portlock, East Yorks; 2nd, Simons, Welsh. Sparring—Corpl. Manning beat Private Hardman, Buffs, ten each.

General Burnett, addressing the vast audience, as "comrades all," praised the committee of management, Sergeant-Major Ogorman, Sergeants Cook, Wogan and others, and alluded to the capital contests they had witnessed. He said much is said in favour of the manly sport of boxing. It required pluck, endurance, self-denial and judgment in a man to fight on his own initiative He praised the competitors for keeping their tempers, and said it was the possession of these qualities in our men in South Africa that had enabled them to pull through and brought us the splendid news, we had received that day, of the relief of Mafeking. Here the whole assembly rose and gave loud and continued cheers. General Burnett concluded his speech by saying that he knew what boxing was and had been in the ring himself. He could say they had got through a most successful tournament and hoped to make it an annual affair.

The audience sang the National Anthem, and the General called for three cheers for the heroes of Mafeking, which were loudly responded to.

DEATH OF A POONA LANDOWNER.

Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetjee, the oldest resident and wealthiest landed proprietor, has died this morning, at the age of 78 years.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s s Marquis Bacquehem, sailed from Calcutta for Trieste via Bombay, on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. India from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The same Coy.'s steamer Silesia, from Japan, sailed from Hongkong for Bombay on the morning of the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	93 11-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE S. S. SOBRAON.

THE new P. and O. steamer Sobraon, which arrived at Bombay on Saturday morning with mails and passengers on her maiden voyage, is one of the largest vessels of the P. and O. fleet. She is a twin screw steamer and has a length of 465 feet with a beam of 54 feet and a depth of 34 feet 6 in. She has a gross tonnage of 7240 and her deplacement is 12,550 tons. She carries 900 tons in the bunkers, has water-ballast of over 1,000 tons, carries 169 tons of fresh water and has tanks for trimming purposes which contain 176 tons. She has a deep draught of 26 feet 2 inches. The Sobraon was built by Messrs. Caird and Co. of Greenock and on her trial-trip made a speed of 16·4 knots. Her average speed at sea is 15 knots. She has accommodation for 114 first-class and 57 second-class passengers. The chief idea, however, in the construction of the vessel has been that of carrying troops, the Sobraon having, in fact, been designed for the purpose of transporting troops during the Indian trooping season. In none of the vessels of the P. and O. Company has this idea been carried out so thoroughly, and the Sobraon is altogether an ideal ship for the purpose. She is not one of the highly ornamental passenger boats, her furnishing throughout being on lines of simplicity, without, however, any sacrifice of the comfort either of passengers or troops. For the latter the vessel has every possible accommodation and at twenty-four hours' notice could take on board 2,300 men. In the Indian trooping season, however, she will carry about 1,300 men, not including officers. Her sister-ship the Assaye, which has been employed in transporting troops to Africa, has been a great success. The Sobraon has literally an enormous amount of deck-room and has a deck more than such a passenger ship as the Arcadia. There are the bridge deck, then the boat deck with the splendid promenade and fore castle decks all in one; below these is the spar deck, and then comes the troop deck running the whole length of the ship, with a lower deck beneath and below that again a lower hold. As throughout the ship, the troop deck is fitted with the electric light. There is also abundance of natural light, and the most liberal provision for ventilation. The troop deck is divided into compartments by seven or eight water-tight doors. There is special accommodation for women and children with numerous bath-rooms, wash-houses etc. Another compartment is designed for the hospital. At each end of the troop deck is a galley. In regard to the passenger accommodation a particular feature is that all the cabins are arranged in groups, each group having its own bath-rooms and sanitary arrangements. Both the first and second saloon smoking-rooms also, are fitted with lavatories, while staircases lead directly from these to the cabins, so that the passenger need not go out on deck, unless it is desired. In fact throughout the ship passages and staircasesare so arranged that it is possible to walk the whole length of the vessel under cover. The staircases, too, especially leading to the troop deck are double the ordinary width to avoid any block by numbers of men passing up and down. To prevent her rolling she is fitted with enormous rolling chocks and the voyage out proved the appliances to be the most successful The first and second saloons are well fitted up, the decoration being of a bright and simple character. The vessel carries 22 boats, four of which are Berthon's collapsible boats, and four are Chambers' new patent boats, which are a combination of raft and boat. She is fitted with all the latest cargo appliances and among other things she has a crane capable of lifting 25 tons. Her steering gear is Brown's patent which dispenses with chains and their risk of breakage, the engine being connected with the teller itself and the apparatus being worked by a small telemotor from the bridge. All risk of wheel chains breaking is thus done away with, because there are no chains. The refrigerating machinery and electric dynamos on board are all of the very latest and best patterns. The vessel has two steel masts and has only one huge funnel. She is entirely a new type of ship in being planned primarily as a troop transport, her fore-runners in that service being of a somewhat hybrid character. As the particulars show she is designed on the most spacious lines, and will no doubt be found most successful for the purpose for which she has been mainly built. The Sobraon is commanded by Captain Wibmer, R.N.R., who formerly had the command of the P. and O. s.s. Shannon.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 4TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sobraon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R.N.R., with English mails of 4th May, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Cunningham Mrs 3 children	Kennedy Mr J
Couchman Mr M E	Kaye Capt W J P
Dowd Mr T	Morton Miss
Gabbett Mr J E	Nelson Mr and Mrs
Heyland Mrs and 2 infants	Paulie Mr J
Hopwood Mr T	Thompson Miss
Hatch Mrs	Walsh Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abbott Mr J C and Mrs	Gower Mrs C Leveson
Bunsam Mr E	Harris Lt-Col J F A
Barron Mr T H	Hobday Col
Bamber Mr H R and Mrs	Harrison Capt C B
Brind Mr M J	Kennion Capt and Mrs
Baynall Mr R	Randall Lt-Col
Brooks Miss	Tytler Mrs
Courtice Rev J R	Waite Mr
French Mrs Lee	Wright Mr
Fanshawe Mr G and Miss	Williamson Mr J

FROM ADEN—Frith Col

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

A LARGE number of passengers left Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday last, among whom were His Highness the Gaekwar and his Maharani, Prince Kirtisingjee of Rajpipla and his Ranee, Sir George Cotton, Major General Sir Bindon Blood, Brigadier-General G. H. S. Craigie, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, brother of H. H. the Gaekwar, and his Ranee, Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, Prince Shivajee Rao, Prince Fatehsing Rao, the Hon. Madan Gopal, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gilbert, Colonel Blenner Hassett, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden District, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Collector of Customs, Karachi, Mr. J. Morris, of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, and Mrs. Morris, and others. With H. H. the Gaekwar went Shrimant Sampatrao and his Ranee, Prince Kirtisingjee of Rajpipla and his Ranee, Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, Private Secretary to His Highness the Gaekwar, Mr. Moreshwar Dhond, Accountant, Private Department, and about forty followers. A large number of native gentlemen were present at the Pier to meet His Highness. Among those present were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Dewan Bahadur Ayenger, Prime Minister; Mr. Kairsaji R. Dadachanji, Chief Justice, Baroda, Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Dalal; Mr. Ruttonji S. Moonshee; Mr. Merwanji H. N. Modi, Hormusjee S. Poonegar, and Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale.—Sir George Cotton was met at the Ballard Pier by a large number of friends, among whom were Dr. Polien, Messrs. John Greaves, A. K. Leslie, James Leask, K. N. Wadia, Hormusjee Cooverjee Setna, Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy Guzdar, Sohrab Muncherjee Ratnagar, Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., Kaikhcaru D. Framjee, Chimanlal Nagindas, Dinanath Harischandra, Sarafali Mamoojee, Sohrab P. N. Wadia, Premchund Roychand, Ballajee Pandurang, &c. &c. Sir George was loaded with flowers, and left the Pier in a steam-launch soon afterwards.

PASSPORTS FOR BASRA.

THE following notification has been published:—It is notified, for General information, that British Indian subjects, other than pilgrims to the Hedjaz, bound for the Ottoman dominions, must be provided with passports *visaed* by the Turkish Consul at the port of departure, otherwise they render themselves liable to be fined by the Turkish authorities and to serious inconvenience. Certificates of nationality which have hitherto been sometimes given by her Majesty's Consul at Basra will not in future be granted by that officer without documentary proof of British nationality or unhesitating identification by a reliable British subject.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES.

THE friction which has arisen over Clause 74 of the Australian Commonwealth Bill can scarcely be more trying to the tempers of the Australian delegates than can British hospitalities be to their digestions. The writer of the "Political Notes" in the "Morning Leader" not infelicitously, even if punningly, puts it thus:—"There are some fears entertained by the friends of the Australian delegates who have come over here to establish an Australian Constitution that in doing so they will undermine their own constitutions. They have been dining out nearly every night for weeks, having gone through a severe course of City Companies' dinners, and are booked for each of the next ten nights, with a possible rest on Sunday." A similar solicitude for our much-feted colonial cousins has apparently inspired the clever cartoonist of the "Westminster Gazette." For he has come out with a picture of a painfully grave kangaroo in evening dress and with an aldermanic girth of waist, suggestive of the "fair, round belly" of Shakespere's Justice. Beneath the picture of the gorged marsupial is the legend, "What, more dinners! It's very kind of them, but if it goes on I shall never be able to jump again." Seriously, some idea of the banqueting and speech-making to which the Australians are being subjected will be gathered below.

THE AUSTRALIANS AT THE CITY LIBERAL CLUB.

On Friday night, the Australian Delegates to the Federation Conference were entertained to dinner at the City Liberal Club, when Lord Rosebery presided. Among those present were—the Hon. E. Barton (New South Wales), the Hon. A. Deakin (Victoria), the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston (South Australia), Mr. S. H. Parker (Western Australia), the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh (Tasmania), Mr. W. Pember Reeves, Q. C., (New Zealand), Sir John Cockburn (Agent-General, South Australia), Sir Julian Solomons (Agent-General, New South Wales), and Sir Horace Tozer (Agent-General, Queensland).

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the Commonwealth of Australia, said:—"This Federation of Australia is, of course, only the third attempt of the kind that we have seen in our lives. There was first the great and successful Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.) And here let me express, what I am sure is in all your hearts, the deep regret we feel at hearing that the legislative capital of Canada has sustained so blighting and so great destruction to-day. (Hear, hear.) Secondly, we had the Federation of South Africa—then abortive, then premature, and then, because premature, mischievous; but a Federation which perhaps is not so far off to-day as it would have seemed a year ago. (Cheers.) And, thirdly, and at last, we have arrived at the Federation of Australia. We see from the papers that our friends whom we welcome to-night have some difficulty in the complete accomplishment of their wishes. I am not going to say anything whatever on the exact point in dispute. I leave it to them to speak about that, and I am not at the present moment one of the parties to the dispute. (Laughter.) But I may express my regret that at this moment, when Federation has travelled in Australia so long and so arduous a road, that there should be any doubt at the present moment, and at the last moment, of its final accomplishment. (Cheers.) But, on the other hand, being perfectly impartial, I am not sorry to see that our pilgrim fathers may, by their struggles and their controversies, have brought about what some of us have long desired to see—a real Imperial tribunal—(hear, hear)—a combination of the Privy Council, which is sound, but a little obscure, with the House of Lords, which is certainly not obscure in its local habitation; and that even by their distresses they may have brought upon us, we, Britons, who live at home, a more perfect and more splendid, and a more Imperial tribunal than either of the two which it is, I presume, intended to amalgamate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kingston (South Australia), in responding to the toast, said that it was their sanguine hope that ere they left these shores the Commonwealth of Australia, in accordance with the wish of the people of Australia, expressed in every constitutional way, might become recognised by the highest Parliament of the British people. (Hear, hear.) Here they were in Old England—(hear, hear)—at home—(loud and prolonged cheers)—and they asked that effect should be given to the wish of the Australian people—men of the same blood. Their greatest pride was the reflection of the ties of kinship which bound them and us together now and for all time. (Renewed cheers.) They asked nothing which could not be granted with the most perfect safety to the Empire, to which both were attached. Blood, kinship, common origin, pride of history, bound them, and they would resist any strain which could be put upon them. (Cheers.)

Sir P. Fysh (Tasmania) whose name had also been coupled with the toast, declared that: Hitherto they had spoken with seven voices, but in the future under the Commonwealth England would be dealing with one tariff and one commercial treaty. The rudderless ship had come into port, and they had brought home a constitution invited by the Crown, which had aided and abetted them in the framing of the Constitution. Why should they now, when they had brought the ship safely into port, be met by the suggestion that it was overloaded in one particular clause? If they were to jettison that clause, they did not know what might be the result. They had struggled since 1882, and made great personal sacrifices to bring about a scheme of federation, and if they had accepted that Constitution, it was not much for them to ask which the Australian people sought this country should grant. He sincerely trusted that what they sought in the Commonwealth Bill would be given to them, and that none of its clauses would be jettisoned. (Cheers.)

THE AUSTRALIANS AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

On Wednesday night, the Australian Delegates were again banqueted, this time at the National Liberal Club, with Lord Carrinton, the president of the Club, in the chair. Among the guests were—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Rosebery—who arrived late from Newmarket, where he had seen the Two Thousand Guineas won by the Prince of Wales's horse, Diamond Jubilee—Lord Welby, Mr. Asquith, Lord Reay, Sir E. Grey, M.P., Sir H. Fowler, M.P, Lord Kimberley, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., and Mr. Bryce, M.P. The toast of the evening, "The Australian Commonwealth," was proposed by the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could not, of course, avoid reference to the ever-upcropping 74th clause of the Commonwealth Bill. Judicial Appeal is the King Charles's head of the present Federation discussion. He spoke of the confident hopes which we share with our Australian kinsmen—the confident hope that in a few weeks—for who can doubt that it will be brought to a successful issue within a short time?—(hear, hear)—that great achievement of their patriotism and their wisdom. This measure does not find its origin in any provision of a statute or constitution, but in flesh and blood. (Cheers.) The Australian people have gone out from among us, but they remained of us—(cheers)—and, highly as we appreciated the episode which is now being enacted under our eyes, in which, with splendid patriotism, they are spending their best blood on the field of battle in our common cause, yet we did not require this incident, moving and significant as it is, to make us realise how closely united we are in sympathy with them. (Hear, hear.) We are told in the newspapers that difficulties have arisen. But our information is incomplete, and probably inaccurate. (Laughter.) Of official information we have naturally none at all. In these circumstances it is not desirable to risk any very definite opinion, but I will venture to say that I cannot bring myself to imagine that any difference or variance of opinion, such as is indicated, can possibly be allowed to stand in the way of the great object upon which we have all set our hearts. (Cheers.) I must believe that this matter is capable of some adjustment, consistent with constitutional propriety, and with the consistent desire of the Australian people. (Cheers.) I would also express myself as extremely sceptical as to the vital importance of any point of difference which may have survived to this stage of the proceedings. I am persuaded that any real vital point of difference must have been long ago the subject of arrangement between the Government at home and the Governments of the Colonies, and that timely care must have been taken that it should be adjusted before the definite opinion of the Australian people was taken by means of a solemn plebiscite. (Hear, hear.) I have every confidence that when the facts are disclosed to us, we shall find that the difficulties of which we have heard so much have been greatly exaggerated. (Cheers.) Mr. Barton, responding in a long speech, much too long, it must be confessed, some of his audience thought, declared that he stood by the Commonwealth Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, an expression of opinion with which the other delegates who spoke appeared to be practically in harmonious agreement.

Lord Rosebery, in proposing the toast of "The Parliaments of the Empire," chaffed Australia upon the number of Parliaments which she possessed—six, with a prospective seventh. His Lordship went on to speak in terms of eloquent appreciation of the Imperial spirit which had been called forth by the war; and, in the process of so doing, struck the only discordant note of the evening. The passage which disturbed the harmony of the banquet was this:—"I do not believe that in this day, when under the pressure of war we have seen the Imperial spirit indefinitely strengthened and greatly fructified, when we have seen the old country come to the rescue of a new country in South Africa, and rescue it from an intolerable domination and an intolerable menace to its future peace and prosperity, when you see not merely the old country coming to the rescue of the young, but the young countries rallying to the support of the old—(cheers)—in this great moment and crisis of Empire I cannot believe that the spirit that is displayed is to remain without fruit and without result." (Cheers.) It is very curious to note the differences which distinguish the reports of this passage in different newspapers. The "Daily Telegraph," strongly Jingo and ultra-Conservative, says, "to rescue it from an intolerable domination—(loud cheers)—from an intolerable menace—(loud cheers and counter-cries of "No, no"). The "Daily News," liberal but strenuously justifying the war, says, "and rescue it from an intolerable domination—(loud and continued cheers, and a voice, "No. no"), and an intolerable menace—(renewed cheering)." The "Westminster Gazette," liberal and denying the necessity of the war, says, "to rescue it from an intolerable domination—(loud cheers, and numerous loud counter-cries of No!)—from an intolerable menace—(cheers and again strong counter-cries of 'No, no!')." The "Westminster Gazette," in a descriptive sketch, says of this scene: "While Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman enjoyed, on rising, a reception which would have flattered any leader, there is no disguising the fact that the ex-Premier had the ovation of the evening, a large section of the audience standing to wildly cheer and sing 'He's a jolly good fellow.' But it must also be put on record that his lordship, who was careful to explain that he appeared in his capacity "as trustee of the National Liberal Club, evoked the only discordant incident of the evening in the shape of an allusion to a topic avoided by every other orator of the evening—the war: cheers which greeted his references to intolerable domination and intolerable menace were answered by volleys of cries of 'No!'—it cannot be said overwhelming cries of 'No!' but still cries so loud and so widespread as to give cause for pause—a fact which can scarcely be gathered from the reports in some Liberal journals this morning."

THE LADYSMITH NAVAL BRIGADE AT WINDSOR.

Among the heroic defenders of Ladysmith there were none who stirred the public imagination to such a degree as the gallant Naval Brigade from H. M. S. Powerful. They were enthusiastically welcomed upon their home-coming, and now they have had the honour of being reviewed at Windsor by the Queen, fresh from her Irish holiday. A brilliant company was present, including the Duke of York and Prince Louis of Battenberg, who chatted with Sir George White, the heroic defender of beleaguered Ladysmith, now at home and wearing the ribbon of his recently-received Order. Mr. Goschen and Lord George Hamilton, in sombre black, joined the brilliant group, which included the Earl of Kintore and Sir Michael Culme Seymour. The appearance of the Queen, in a carriage with Princess Henry of Battenburg and Princess Christian, drew a grand cheer from the sailors. The carriage passed slowly along the lines, her Majesty's smiling face evincing a keen interest. After the Brigade had marched past and performed some adroit evolutions, they re-formed in line, and the officers were summoned to the Royal carriage. The Queen spoke individually to Captain Lambton, to the lieutenants, and to one of the midshipmen—a son of Lord George Hamilton—and then addressing them all, she said, "I thank you very much—you and your men—for the splendid services you have rendered to the Empire. I know you must have suffered very much indeed. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you on your return home." Captain Lambton said, "I thank your Majesty very much for your gracious words, which the Naval Brigade will greatly appreciate. I do not think they have done anything very wonderful, and it was nothing compared with what the Navy is prepared at any time to do for your Majesty and the Empire." The Brigade then marched away to the riding school, the Queen lingering on the scene to watch them pass out of the gateway. Thus it was that the Earl of Kintore found an opportunity to present to her Majesty four members of a family who were besieged in Kimberley. They were Mr. Lawrence (who has represented the Diamond City in the Cape Parliament), Mrs. Lawrence, and their two sons, one of whom served in the Town Guard. The men of the Powerful were afterwards feasted in the Riding School and shown round the Castle.

HONOUR TO SURGEONS FROM THE FRONT.

Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves, the distinguished Surgeons who have just returned from giving their services to the wounded in South Africa, have been entertained to a banquet by their fellow-members of the Reform Club. Lord Rosebery presided and proposed the health of the guests of the evening. Sir William, in repiying, remarked that, "Having come straight from the seat of war, he would like to say how well our troops had behaved, what courage they had shown, what endurance and patience they had manifested under suffering and trial. We had all reason to be proud of belonging to a race which exhibited such qualities. (Hear, hear.) It must be recollected, too, that these trials and difficulties which, were so readily faced, were encountered under difficulties that really seemed too dreadful to face. Our soldiers advanced in the open against an unseen foe, and were fired upon with a pitiless hail of bullets from quarters they could not recognise. The enemy, to their credit, were so effectively concealed that they were practically safe from assault. Yet our men went on without faltering against such adverse conditions, which might well daunt the bravest. Let him instance for example, one of the earliest battles, that of the battle of Colenso, on Dec. 15, when our wounded and missing amounted to some 1,140. We all believed that Boer statements on the subject of their losses were sometimes not very trustworthy. (A laugh, and 'hear, hear.') However, he had an opportunity of learning on the confirmed authority that the Boer losses amounted to only five killed and twenty-five wounded. That showed a very striking contrast between the conditions on the Boer side and on our own. We shelled their position for two days, an almost impregnable position. Yet the Boer commandant afterwards stated that for every 1,000 shells from our side the Boer loss amounted to twelve killed and forty wounded men, so that our modern guns, although greatly improved, had not achieved the result of them. The business of war was to kill and wound, and the more killed and wounded there were the sooner the war would come to an end. He did not intend, nor was that the place or the occasion, to dwell upon the nature of the wounds that had been inflicted. With regard to the artillery, they were comparatively few. With regard to the rifle wounds, they had been characterised by injuries of a very much less destructive

his colleague had said, and remarked that :—"So far as the sick were concerned, there were only two plagues in South Africa—the plague of flies and the plague of women. (Laughter and cheers.) The flies they could get rid of by means of horsehair whips and other appliances, and the flies departed at night. But the women—the women mentioned by Sir Alfred Milner—were really and absolutely a terror. (Laughter.) They came out in the guise of amateur nurses after having exhausted every other form of excitement. Considering the war in which we were engaged, a number of well-dressed ladies in Cape Town and elsewhere giving picnics was a little blot on the campaign. No one could have read Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation on the subject with more joy than those who were so much in the hands of these ladies. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by expressing his pride at the conduct of the medical officers at the front. He came back from South Africa proud that he was an Englishman, proud that he was a surgeon, and grateful to the members of that Club. (Cheers.)"

HUXLEY MEMORIAL AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

War has not quite obliterated all interest in science, and while honour is being done to its distinguished living sons, the great dead of the past are not being allowed to be forgotten in the hurly-burly. A fine statue of Professor Huxley presented to the nation by the Memorial Committee, has just been unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the Great Hall of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. A distinguished assembly gathered in honour of the occasion and the proceedings were opened by Professor Ray Lankester who explained the history of the memorial. The Professor said that subscriptions had come from all parts of the world, and the total collected was £3,380. Sir Joseph Hooker, Huxley's oldest and closest friend, himself the survivor of that distinguished group of naturalists, including Charles Lyall, Richard Owen and Charles Darwin, who shed so much lustre on English science in the Victorian age, would hand over the statue of Huxley to the trustees of the British Museum. His Royal Highness had been graciously pleased, as one of the trustees to represent them on the present occasion, and to receive the statue on their behalf. The memorial statue of Huxley was the expression of the admiration, not only of the English people, but of the whole civilised world, for one who as discoverer, teacher, writer, and man, must be reckoned among the greatest figures in the records of our age. (Cheers.) Sir Joseph Hooker then handed over the memorial to the Prince, "with the intent that it should be retained in that hall as a companion to the statues of Professor Huxley's distinguished predecessors, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Darwin, and Sir Richard Owen." (Cheers). The Prince of Wales, who was very warmly received said : "Ladies and Gentlemen.—I consider it a very high compliment that I have been asked to-day, by the Huxley Memorial Committee, to unveil and receive this statue in the name of the trustees of the British Museum, of which I have the honour to be one. I have not forgotten that fifteen years ago I performed a similar duty in respect of the fine statute of Charles Darwin, at the top of the stairs there. when it was similarly handed over to this building. (Cheers.) We have heard to-day most eloquent and interesting speeches with reference to the illustrious man of science and great thinker, the late Professor Huxley. (Cheers.) It would therefore be both superfinous and unbecoming in me to sound his praises before so many men of science, who know far more about his work than I do. I can only, for my own part, endorse everything that has fallen from the lips of those gentlemen who have spoken, and beg simply to repeat the great pleasure it has given me, for the second time, to perform the interesting ceremony of taking over the statue of another great and illustrious man of science. (Loud cheers.)

OTTAWA FIRE: MANSION HOUSE FUND.

The disastrous fire which has devastated the capital of the Dominion has been quick to appeal to the mother-country. The Queen promptly sent through the Colonial Secretary, the following telegram to Lord Minto, the Governor-General : "Her Majesty has heard with deep regret of the great fire at Ottawa, and has commanded me to desire you to convey immediately to the sufferers and to the other people of Canada an expression of heartfelt sympathy in the calamity which has befallen them. She trusts there has been no loss of life, and will be glad of any fuller particulars you can furnish." Cables were also forwarded to the Governor-General from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. That from the Prince was in the following terms : "Accept my deepest sympathy at the serious fire and the destruction of property. (Signed) Albert Edward." The Duke cabled : "I am deeply grieved at the terrible fire. My warmest sympathy with the people of Ottawa.—(Signed) George." But more practical, if not more kindly, is the letter which the Lord Mayor of London has issued, announcing the opening of a Mansion House Fund. He writes: "The intelligence of the grievous calamity which has befallen the Dominion of Canada in the great fire at Ottawa has profoundly moved all classes of the community. There are, I am told, at least 18,000 persons of the poorer classes in dire distress consequent upon this appalling visitation. The thought instantly occurs that an opportunity presents itself of reciprocating that sympathy which Canada has so bountifully exhibited in connection with the war—not only in the splendid devotion of its troops but in lavish remittances of money for the widows and orphans of our soldiers. In spite of the frequency of recent appeals from the Mansion House to the patriotism and benevolence of the public, I feel constrained once more to ask for subscriptions being convinced that a fund for the relief of the homeless sufferers by the great fire in Canada will be as liberally responded to as those which have for their objects the alleviation of misery and distress in South Africa and in India. I have, therefore, opened a Mansion House Fund in respect of the Ottawa fire, and I shall be glad to receive donations here, or to have them placed to the credit of the account at the Bank of England.—I am Sir, your obedient servant, Alfred J. Newton, Lord Mayor. The Mansion House, April 28." Subscriptions have already begun to pour in and there is every promise of a substantial fund being raised to alleviate the distress caused by a calamity which has made desolate so many homes.

SIR HENRY FOWLER AND THE POST-MASTER GENERALSHIP.

Sir Henry Fowler, by protesting against the appointment of a peer to the Postmaster Generalship, recently vacated by another peer, the Duke of Norfolk has only voiced the opinions of a good many critics. It was in the House of Commons, on the Post Office vote, that Sir Henry raised the question of the direct representation of the Post Office in that House, which he maintained was unsatisfactory, and he might almost say unconstitutional. (Opposition cheers.) The question was purely impersonal. He admitted that Mr. Hanbury, as the representative of the Post-master-General in that House, had displayed considerable ability and interest, and deserved high praise for the manner in which he had discharged his duties ; but he objected to that right hon. gentleman endeavouring to discharge the duties of two incompatible offices. (Hear. hear.) The Secretary of the Treasury was one of the guardians of the public purse, and had no administrative duties to discharge ; but the Postmaster-General had to raise a revenue of £17,000,000 to expend in the administration of his department nearly £13,000,000, and to control a staff of 160,000 employes. A complaint had once been made even that the Under-Secretary for the Home Office was not in the House of Commons, and the result of the debate on the matter was that Lord Rosebery, who held the post at the time, resigned. It was impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to represent adequately the Postmaster-General. They knew the position of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was strictly limited to answering questions of which notice had been given, and could not answer questions on his own responsibility. Mr. Hanbury, interrupting, said : When I undertook the representation of the Post Office in this House, the first condition I laid down was that I would take no answer from a permanent official but only from the Postmaster-General, or his official representative, and I reserved to myself the right of altering any answer if I thought it necessary. Sir H. Fowler said that was precisely his point. The right hon. gentleman was not in the Department, but nevertheless reserved to himself the discretion of altering the answers which were put into his hands. The right hon. gentleman was physically incapable of discharging the two duties (Hear, hear.) The office of Secretary to the Treasury was the hardest in the Government, and if he did his duty, as he knew the right hon. gentleman did, in the one capacity, he must necessarily neglect the other. (Hear, hear.) The Treasury had no more to do with the administration of the Post Office than it had to do with the administration of the Army or the Navy—its control was purely financial, and a strong Postmaster-General would not allow the Secretary of the Treasury to control him. (Hear, hear.) He warned the House against allowing the Treasury to get the thin end of the wedge of control in as regarded the Post Office—for it was not constitutional for the Treasury to exercise any administrative power. He did not think anybody would pretend that the Post Office was in line with public wants. (Opposition cheers.) In reply, Mr. Hanbury declared that there was no person in the House who could better represent the Post Office than the Secretary of the Treasury. The Post Office had always been considered a revenue department. When the right hon. gentleman talked about the interference of the Treasury with the Post Office, he could not know that the Treasury had no right or possibility of interfering in the administration of the department. But some three-fourths of the questions put in the House of Commons about the Post Office were those in which the Treasury was concerned, and which could not be answered without consultation with the Treasury. As a matter of fact, therefore, a great deal more pressure could be brought to bear upon the Post Office when it was represented in that House by the Treasury than when it was directly represented. The Post Office for the last five years had been represented in that House by the Treasury, and he ventured to say that never before in any five years had so many concessions been made. (Cheers.) They carried the whole of the recommendations of the Tweedmouth Commission at an expenditure of £350,000 per year, and in addition to that they increased the payments of the staff by £90,000 per tricts. (Hear, hear.) It had been declared by cessions as to the delivery of telegrams and letters in rural districts, and in London they had taken charge of the telephone service. He hoped that by the end of the year they should have the telephone service extended to the whole of the metropolis. (Hear, hear.) So far from the Treasury acting as a drag upon the Post Office in this matter he had done his best to spur the latter department on, and urged the extension of the telephone system all over London, on the ground that it was more economical to do it at once than to carry out the work at first only in certain districts. (Hear, hear.) It had been declared by many high authorities that the Post Office was a revenue department, and an Act of George the Third laid it down that the Treasury had full authority to control all such departments. Another question was whether the Treasury could fully represent the Post Office in that House, and he contended that it could. Down to 1866 the Postmaster-General invariably sat in the House of Lords, and when in that year, at the instance of a private member, that system was changed, it was only because the Government thought that the choice of her Majesty should not be limited to Members of the House.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

A good many people are beginning to wonder if Uganda, which was once looked upon as a modern Promised Land, flowing with milk and honey, is not, after all, something of a "white elephant." At any rate, little is heard of it nowadays except in the way of demands for money. What is now becoming the annual vote on account of the Uganda Railway, was asked for the other night in the House. In asking for it Mr. Brodrick called the attention of the Committee to the state of the funds of the railway, for which three millions was voted five years ago. It was hoped that the original sum would not be largely exceeded, but that expectation had been disappointed. One of the chief reasons for the increased expenditure was that it had been found necessary to make a much more substantial line than was originally planned. Another important reason was the unexpected size of the labour bill. It was at first supposed that half of the labourers would be obtained in the country through which the line passed. Instead, only 2,000 of the 16,000 labourers employed were so obtained, the rest being brought from India. Startling stories had been told respecting the mortality among these workpeople. They were totally unfounded, The deaths from all causes, including the attacks of wild beasts, were only 29 per 1,000. (Hear, hear.) There were other reasons for the excess in the cost of the railway. It had been impossible to survey the country and to measure the rise and fall of rivers completely, and there had been in the last five years a rise of prices in the iron and steel trades. It was estimated that the 580 miles of railway would be constructed for £5,500 per mile, but it had cost £8,500 per mile. The original £3,020,000 has been exhausted, and another sum of £1,930,000 would be required to complete the railway, making in all £4,950,000. Sixty per cent. of the money had been expended, but 62 per cent. of the miles of the railway had been completed. Already the railway was earning not £60,000 as was predicted, but £120,000 per annum, and there was every reason to believe that the traffic would be considerably exceeded. He moved that it was expedient to authorise the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of a further sum not exceeding £1,930,000 for the Uganda Railway. Mr. Labouchere, as is his wont on these occasions, was critical. He said that he thought that never had it been more clearly shown that if they had ever any need again to make a railroad in any part of Africa the last men who should be put at the head of affairs were a committee of Foreign Office clerks. In almost every single instance their estimates had been wrong, and he should not be surprised to find that this railway cost a great deal more than five millions. He had been opposed to this railway all along. What they were to gain by it he did not know. They would not gain on the route, and where was the commerce at Uganda itself? Europeans could not settle there and bring up their families, and the natives are, without exception, the very laziest of that laziest race in the whole world, the African negro.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND DINNER.

Litterateurs have dinners as well as politicians and other publicists. Lord Russell of Killowen has been presiding at a dinner in the Hotel Cecil, held to celebrate the 110th anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund. About 120 gentlemen sat down, including the Earl of Crewe (President of the Corporation), Lord Kelvin, Lord Davey, Lord Strathcona, the Attorney-General (Sir R. Webster, M.P.), Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), and Mr. Frederic Harrison. The chairman, proposing the toast of the evening, said that the Royal Literary Fund was intended to benefit authors who had done good work, but had fallen on evil days. From its earliest days the Royal Family had been among its best friends and most munificent benefactors. The chair which he now occupied had been filled by George IV. by Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, by the late Prince Consort, and by the Prince of Wales. (Hear, hear.) The Fund's income from investments was barely £2,000, whereas its expenditure, notwithstanding the most rigid economy in administration, was £3,000 a year. The difference had to be met by casual subscriptions. They were not yet sufficient. If larger means were placed at the disposal of the Committee they could all be expended on worthy objects. (Hear, hear.) Mr. S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") in replying to the toast of "Literature," after Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins had also responded to it, was characteristically humorous. He said he was now on his way to his own country to run for the presidency—(laughter)—because there were not enough candidates in the field, and those that were in the field were too much hampered by their principles and prejudices. (Laughter.) He did not limit himself. They did not want a man who would satisfy merely half the country, but one who would satisfy the whole nation, therefore he was in favour of anything that everybody else was in favour of. (Laughter.) He was in favour of temperance and intemperance—(laughter)—of morality and qualified immorality—(renewed laughter)—of the gold standard and free silver—(laughter)—and of as many other things as people chose to bring forward. He had tried all sorts of occupations—been an editor, a publisher, an author, a lawyer, and a burglar, on his way up—(laughter)—and that was why he now wanted to try to rule a country (Laughter.) He had lately been arrested and carried before a committee to give his testimony on copyright. His prejudice was in favour of perpetual copyright, and he was gratified to find that the Bill now before the House of Lords was really a Bill for disguised, clandestine, perpetual copyright. (Laughter.) He believed that if it passed the United States would imitate it. They did not imitate us in everything, but he hoped they would imitate us in the matter of charity and benevolence. On his own personal behalf, and on behalf of Mr. Hawkins and others, he strongly appealed for support for this Fund. (Cheers and laughter.)

SOME QUI PRO QUOS.

At the National Liberal Club banquet to the Federal delegates referred to above the representative of Tasmania, the Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, made a curious little slip when in speaking of the great Liberal statesman whose illustrious life terminated two years ago he described him as Sir Ewart Gladstone. Mr. Herbert Gladstone who was sitting next to Sir Philip Fysh joined in the half-suppressed titter that passed through the room. The incident recalls to me a luncheon given on board a magnificent ocean steamer at the Royal Albert Dock a few years ago when another distinguished Colonial visitor in proposing the health of our hosts nearly convulsed us by styling them the O. and P. Company! But after all we cannot afford to throw stones for if there is one thing in particular the average Colonial feels sure about it is the ignorance of people in the mother-country in regard to the Colonies. It is hardly too much to say that since the death of the Grand Old Man of Australia, Sir Henry Parkes, almost the only Colonial public man well-known in this country has been Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who as an orator is certainly equal to, if not superior to, anybody at present in our own House of Commons, and not only is the man in the street strangely uninformed about matters colonial but the man in what by courtesy is called the Imperial Parliament is often not much wiser. It is not so many years ago that at a banquet given in a well-known London Club to an ex-Premier from the Antipodes that gentleman's name appeared on the toast list with the description "late Prime Minister of Victoria, New South Wales!" I should mention that the giver of the feast in honour of the eminent Victorian was himself a member of the House of Commons and a bit of a globe-trotter.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I hear that the Secretary of State for India hopes to preside at the next meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 17th instant, when Mr. J. A. Baines, C. S. I., introduces a discussion on "The Industrial Development of India." This will make the third time Lord George Hamilton has presided at meetings of the Society's Indian Section, the previous occasions being Sir Charles Elliott's paper "on measures taken by Government for the prevention of famine" and Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff's lecture, entitled "Recreations of an Indian Official." His Lordship's immediate predecessor as Minister for India, Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., has consented to preside when Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., reads his paper on Imperial Telegraphic Communication.

It would be a mistake to infer that the result of the election at Portsmouth where the Liberals have held their own is in any marked sense a disapproval of the Government's conduct of the war much less of the policy that led to hostilities. The successful candidate owes his election partly to his local influence and partly to his Imperialistic views, indeed if I am to believe what I learn from a Liberal member, who has taken a very active part in the contest the Portmouth Liberals have waved the national flag with even more vigour than their opponents. The Portsmouth election confirms what was pretty well-known before that the working men who form the bulk of dockyard constituencies while they are Liberal so far as domestic politics are concerned are strongly Imperialistic in regard to all our ultramarine interests.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Michael de Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian artist ; Professor Stanley Leathes, the Old Testament scholar ; General Sir Richard Wilbraham, K. C. B. ; General J. A. M. Macdonald, C. B., so well-known in Bombay ; Thomas B. Sandwith, C. B., the Dean of Exeter ; and Edward Grimaux, the distinguished French chemist.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	3	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	12	2	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	7	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	1	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	3	3	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	5	1	9
G Mahim and Worlee	6	1	21
Water Division.....	0	0	5
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	7	25
Total.....	46	22	221
Same date last year ...	23	25	124
Small-pox	1	1	
Cholera.....	4	10	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	6	58
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwads	15		40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	4	5	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	8	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	12
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	13	25
Total	39	33	215
Total plague deaths to date ...	74,548	63,631	
Same date last year.....	38	23	129

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	3
Deaths	5

CHOLERA.

Attacks	8
Deaths	4

BANDORA.

Four cases and three deaths from plague, and one attack and two deaths from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on the 18th instant.

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 9th May numbered 1,90,513 comprised as follows :—

Castes and Nationalities	Total Inoculations during the week ending 9th May 1900.	Inoculated since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 9th May 1900.	Total inoculated during 1899-1900 up to 9th May 1900.
Brahmins	2	1,318	2,547
Jains	1	1,042	1,305
High Caste Hindus.....	456	56,825	61,315
Low Caste Hindus	1098	77,693	89,739
Mussalmans	76	11,190	20,660
Parsees.....	0	1,680	8,227
Jews	0	623	759
Europeans	0	232	363
Eurasians	2	274	254
Native Christians	20	1,839	3,077
Other Nationalities.....	7	1,371	1,616
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total....	1,632	1,54,028	1,90,513

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE HERO OF MAFEKING.

BOYHOOD.

To sit down and invent a life full of personal anecdotes and biographical details of any man who happens to attract public attention, seems to be the easiest thing in the world, if we may judge from the numerous fictitious sketches of Colonel Baden-Powell which have recently appeared in the newspapers. These sketches or the greater number of them are nothing more than brilliant pieces of imagination on the part of their writers. At first they had the effect of making Baden-Powell's relations indignant, but, as their number increased and the fancy of their authors soared into sublimerheights indignation became swallowed up in amusement. Will it be believed that one scribe actually wrote to Baden-Powell's nearest relative, asking for information about the hero of Mafeking on the score of helping to perpetuate a fame that would otherwise inevitably fizzle out? But it is unnecessary to dwell on these apocryphal biographies, except to say that it would have been better to indulge in vague hero-worship than invent idle traits more calculated to give pain than to arouse admiration. It may be as well to state, however, that, with one exception, to no one have any of Baden-Powell's private letters to his family been shown. Of the following brief sketch we can say that it is sanctioned by the one person who has a right to speak about that most modest and selfe-ffacing man, the defender of Mafeking.

Before sketching the interesting story of B. P.'s life, it should be said that his relations are astonished by his present place in the public estimation. They want to know why he has so suddenly jumped into public esteem. It is simply merely a newspaper fame which has come to Baden-Powell, nor is it confined to London where everybody reads ssome journal or other night and day. A few weeks ago Miss Baden-Powell was travelling in Scotland, and when her trunk was toppled out of the guard's van far away from big cities and the station-master saw the name thereon he rushed up to the astonished owner and with beaming eyes begged to have the honour of shaking her hand. To Baden-Powell's London house all manner of gifts addressed to his proud mother are continually arriving, ranging from a large portrait of B.-P. worked in coloured silks to bookmarkers cross-stitched to his honour and glory. There are Baden-Powell-brooches and postcards, and now Mme. Tussoud has completed the apotheosis by placing him among her immortals in Baker Street.

But why now? demand B. p's relations. To them, and to all military men, Baden-Powell has been a hero and an intensely romantic figure for many years. Marvellous as his defence of Mafeking has been, he has done work in the past of an even more thrilling and astounding nature—work that has been passed over by the public and ignored by the press. What, then, is the reason of this sudden and universal popularity? For it is certain that when the campaign is over, B.-P.'s welcome to England by the masses will be as enthusiastic as that of the most successful general. The reason of it all we think, is his humour, his unquenchable good spirits. People will never forget "the dog" of Mafeking, and will never forget that at a time when things were looking uncomfortably black and cheerless B.-P. would set the whole nation on the roar with some humorous commentary on the bombardment of the investing Cronje. Those messages made us feel that we must come out all right in the end.

And this humour is, perhaps, Baden-Powell's dominant characteristic. He has made himself the most earnest, the most hard-working, the most enthusiastic soldier in the world, but nature first made him a wit. Ask any of the men who have served with him in the 13th Hussars, what manner of man is B.-P., and the first answer will be, as the eyes twinkle and the face breaks into smiles, "He is the funniest beggar one earth." After that they will tell you what a dear fellow he is, what a perfect regimental officer he is, what an interest he takes in his men in their games, in their ambitions, in their families, and all the rest of it; but, always his humour first.

Baden-Powell was blessed with the sweetest of tempers and perfect self-control. Until eleven years of age he was educated at home, and his tutor became his slave. He is described as "the most gentle and placid of pupils, full of industry and eagerness to learn." Everybody loved him, and, therefore, with all his industry and placidity, he was nothing of a prig. In passing, I may mention that an officer who has served with him in all parts of the world, said to me the other day : "Baden-Powell is a man without vice of ay kind." After this home learning he was sent to a preparatory school, and of this period of his life it is nough to say that the headmaster told his people how gladly he would keep him at that school without fee of any kind, because his example and moral courage had done so much for the character and tone of the establishment. But it is necessary to repeat that B.-P. wasnothing of the good-little-boy-who-ought-to-have died. While he had a wholesome contempt for any meanness, and all forms of vice, he was, be it remembered, the 'funny man' of his school and the clown of his family. In his holidays he would study history and geograpy zealously, but not with greater zeal than he would compose the most original farces for performance by his admiring brothers and sister. At this age be developed a remarkable talent for drawing. His sketches won the admiration of Russin, who once sat by the youngster's side and with a piece of paper on the top of his hat, painted a vase with Master B.-P.'s penny box of paints, Ruskin was one of those who urged Mrs. Baden-Powell not to inter fere with B-P.'s habit of drawing with his left hand. The result of this is that B.-P. can now make a sketch with his left hand and shade it in at the same time with his right. All his letters are written with his left hand.

In 1870 he was nominated by the Duke of Marlborough for Charterhouse and entered that historic school by a low form. However, he rose rapidly and in 1874 was in the Sixth, the life of the school and a favourite equally with masters and boys. He was famous as a mimic, a caricaturist and for his irrepressible spirits. He was full of fun, and warm-hearted. "He was just the kind of boy" one of his house masters told me "of whom there would be few anecdotes to record; he was as far as possible from the Stalky type. Some years after he had left school, Baden-Powell happened to visit Charterhouse on the evening of an entertainment. The funny man failed to turn up and B.-P. was pressed into service. Among his performances he described an 'At Home' to which he had been in London, and where he found himself announced as Mr. Bread-and-Fowl. He told how he picked out the only respectable man present as his host shook hands with him, and found it was the butler. The recital of that adventure, with innumerable comic details lives in Charterhouse to this day, and the funny man who did not turn up is forgiven. After leaving school in May 1876 it was settled that he should go to Oxford for two years, and Dean Liddell arranged about rooms for him in Christ Church. But in the meantime, an army examination happened to come on and in order to gain experience B.-P. went up for it. "just for fun," and passed second out of 718 candidates. In September of the same year he joined the 13th Hussars in India as Sub-Lieutenant.

SOLDIERING.

There was no early desire for a soldier's life in the case of B.-P. He never expressed a liking or preference for any particular profession, and seemed to imagine that his only mission in life was to go about acquiring knowledge of everything on the earth. When it was proposed that he should join a brother in the Indian Civil Service he accepted the idea quite cheerfully, but without any particular enthusiasm, and it was only when another brother suggested that if he wanted to see India he must just as well go into the Army that B.-P. thought seriously about the service.

He celebrated his arrival in India by marshalling all the European children he could find and marching them up and down the streets to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," played with considerable feeling by himself on an ocarina! This performance is a fair example of his overflowing good spirits, but there is another story which better illustrates his love for pure foolery. He was walking with a friend on the Esplanade of some English seaside place, and the day was piping hot. Suddenly, without explanation of any kind. B.-P. sat himself down on the kerb, placed his billycock hat solemnly on his knses, and buried his face in a flaming red handkerchief. This unprecedented sight stirred the depths of the one and only policeman's heart, and he strode valiantly across the road, prepared to do his duty at all costs Touching B-P. upon the shoulder with his white cotton glove in the regulation manner, the constable demanded, in a deep voice: "Arnd whaat's the matter wi' you eh?" slowly removing the handkerchief from his eyes, and with a perfectly solemn face, B.-P. explained that he had just at that moment tumbled out of his nurse's arms, and that the silly woman had gone on without noticing it. How Lewis Carroll would have liked that reply! Another instance. Being told rather rudely at a picture exhibit on in Manchester that he must go back to the hall and leave his stick with the porter, B.-P. walked briskly away, but presently returned, with his stick hobbling painfully along—a man to whom a walking-stick was veritably a staff of life. The rude official bit his lip and looked the other way.

Baden-Powell, the actor, became famous long before Baden-Powell, the soldier. Whispers that he was going to act in the "Area Bille" or one of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas travelled with amazing rapidi y from station to stasion in India and every performance in which he took pat was attended by all the Europeans for miles round. There is never an occasion when B.-P. is not willing to get up theatricals. A few months after the siege of Kandahar he arranged for a performance of "Patience" in that barbarous city, making himself responsible for the entire management. The dress were excellent, the stage and scenery very good, and the opera was received with intense enthusiasm; and there was not a single European woman there, all the dresses and costumes were the work of B.-P. who himself appeared in the character of Ruth! On another occasion when "Trial by Jury" was to be given it was discovered at the last moment to the consternation of every one except B.-P. that there were no Royal arms. In a few hours he produced what I am assured was the most splendid and gorgeous national emblazonry that ever sparkled behind footlights. He had collected a few crude paints from the natives in the district and had painted the arms with an old shaving brush. When he was Military Secretary to his uncle, General Sir Henry Smyth, Governor of Malta, Baden-Powell worked incessantly for the recreation of the sailors and soldiers. Over and over again did he ask to be excused from dining at the palace because the hour clashed with his engagements in the reading-rooms and gymnasium.

We have referred to the performance of "Patience" at Kandahar. It will probably be news to most people that after the evacuation of that pleace, when the armywas somewhere between Kandhar and Quetta, B.-P. very nearly succeeded in killing himself. He was "fooling about" with a loaded pistol, when it went off and planted a bullet in his leg. To this day B.-P. feels the effects of that accident; any serious change in the weather sets the old wound throbbing. There have been many other occasions when death has come perilously near Baden-Powell. Once he was looking for a lion in Africa, when he suddenly caught the beast's evil eyes glaring at him from a thicket not a stone's throw away. Just as it sprang B.-P. raised his rifle and sent a bullet into its mouth which crashed through the brute's skull and laid it dead at his feet. On another occasion, when he was man-hunting, he took up a position under a tree, and was searching far ahead for his enemy, when a shot from the branches above, aimed at his head, told him that one, at least, of the people he was looking for was in the very tree under which he was standing. How that bullet did not hit him is a mystery.

Mention of scouting touches the most picturesque side of Baden-Powell's character. There is nothing he loves more than ranging over the world discovering the weak spots in the armour of our enemies. If the story of B.-P. as a scout ever comes to be written in detail, it will astonish the world. Here, for obvious reasons, it is impossible to do more than suggest, and no mention can be made of nations and places. The following story will explainw hatwe mean :—At the manœuvres of one of the great armies while the accredited representatives of the British Army were watching everything by the side of the, officer commanding B.-P. perfectly disguised, was moving about at the back of the army seeing things that were not intended for foreign eyes. It was entirely on his own initiativethat he went, but the report he sent to the Horse Guards of those manœuvres—and there were useful details about other things such as forts—is said by a very high authority to be one of the most perfect things in its way that ever reached the war Office. He is for ever wandering over the globe often times quite alone, storing up in his mind knowledge of the most advanced European nations and the most backward of African tribes. In 1885 he made a reconnaissance unaccompanied of 600 miles of Natal frontelr in twenty days. He was the intelligence officer in the Zulu operations of 1887, and was mentioned in despatches. A year later he was acting as Secretary to the British Commission to Swaziland. He probably knows more about Ashantee than any other European; and there is very little about Continental armies that Baden-Powell does not know. Wherever he goes his mind is at work and it is almost as difficult for him to look at a man and not know all about him as it was for Sherlock Holmes, whom, by the way, he greatly admires.

WITH HIS REGIMENT.

But while it is as a scout that B.-P. is most picturesque and romantic it is as a regimental officer that his character can be best judged. I do think it probable that any soldier would contradict the statement that Baden-Powell is the ideal regimental officer. Some sergeants in the 13th Hussars were once asked if the men liked B.-P. After a pause one of them said hesitatingly," Like him? Well I "should't say they like him;" then in a burst, "why they worship him! And this is a fact. The men love him. Their love is prompted not by any leniency or coddling on the part of Baden-Powell, but by his tireless devotion to their service and by his faith in their intelligence and good sense. "Tommy Atkins is not the childish boy that the British public are apt to think," says Baden-Powell in "Aids to Scouting," and then he goes on too say "He is, on the contrary, a man who reads and thinks for himself, and he is keen on any intruction in really practical soldiering." To suppose that our regiments are made up of drunken, hard-swearing, irresponsible, and selfish ne'er-do-weels is utterly absurd. In every regiment there are a few who nurse the canteen, and take no pride in their work but is cannot be too often impressed upon the public that by far the greater number are steady, self-respecting men, keen on soldiering and as auxious to rise in their profession as the officers themselves. This, of course, Baden-Powell knows, because as a regimental officer he does not content himself with putting his nose into the barrack-room door once a day to ask if the dinners are properly cooked. He gets to know his men personally, encourages them to leave their beds alone in the afternoon and get out into the open, either for sport or instruction in the interesting parts of soldiering. The way he has of encouraging his men in his book on scouting. He does not minimize the difficulties of this work, but after saying, "You can practise all your life and still find yourself learning at the end," he makes haste to add. "You find yourself continually improving at it." This is typical of his methods.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

THE following telegrams relating to the publication of despatches, which passed between the War Office and Lord Roberts and General Buller, have been laid before Parliament, in anticipation of the debate which will take place in both Houses thi afternoon :—

(1.)

From the Secretary [of State for War to Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

(Telegram.)—(No. 170.) War Office, 28th March, 1900.

What do you propose as to publication of Spion Kop despatces? Please see my telegram to Buller,* Nos. 605 of 5th January, and No. 110† of 6th February description of a despatch given in the latter has been quoted in Parliament.

We cannot publish all the documents enclosed with your despatch of 13th February. We might, perhaps, publish the following :—

1. Your despatch of 13th February.
2. Buller's report of 30th January.
3. Warren's report, [dated Hatting's Farm, 29th Januar f
4. Buller's letter dated Spearmans Hill, 30th January, coverin, Warren's report on Spion Kop.
5. Warren's separate repor. on Spion Kop.

But I do dot feel justifiel in thus editing the papers unless you concur, and you may perhaps think well to refer to Buller.

I suggest, as an alternative, that we should treat your despatch of 13th February and all its enclosures as confidential, and that Buller should send through you, a full narrative of the operations. This you could forwaed to me with any observations you desired to make for publication.

(2.)

From Field-Marshal Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War.

(Received April 1.)

(Telegram.)—(No. 300.) Bloemfontein, 31st March, 1900.

With reference to your telegram No. 170, dated March 28 regarding the Spion Kop despatches I have suggested to, Buller that he should prepare a full narrative of the operations in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your telegram No 110 of February 6.

He has replied as follows :—

"I do not at all like the idea of re-writing a despatch for publication. I much prefer to leave it in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, and let him select for publication whatever he thinks proper."

I have no objection to publication of the paper with omissions specified by you. It might perhaps be better to overrule Buller's objection and adopt alternative course which you suggest. Whire reply.

(3.)

From the Secretary of State for War to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.

(Telegram.)—(No. 174.) War Office, 2nd April, 1900.

Your No. 300. In view of Bullers objection, I abandon proposal that despatch should be re-written. I propose to publish selection described in my telegram No. 170.

(4.)

From Field-Marshal Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War. (Telegram.)—(No. 400.)

Bloemfontein, 6th April, 1900,

Your No. 174. I agree to my despatch of 13th February being published.

* From the Secretary of State for War to General Sir Redvers Buller. (Telegram.)—(No. 605.)

War Office, 5th January, 1900,

The only despatches received up to the present time which, in my opinion, could properly be presented, are yours of 2nd December covering Hildyard's of 24th November, and yours of 9th November covering White's of 2nd November. I am not disposed to publish your earlier despatches which contain reviews of the situation and forecasts of your intentions.

But we should have for presentation, as soon as can conveniently be managed, despatches from you covering reports from your generals as to each of the engagements which have taken place.

From the Commander-in-Chief to Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

(Telegram.)—No. (110.) War Office, 6th February, 1900

You will I feel sure, agree with me that Lord Methuen's despatch of the Magersfontein engagement could not be published as sent. There are passages in it inappropriate to such documents ; and it also gives information of importance to the enemy. A despatch should be a complete account, and should not contain reports from subordinate commanders or other documents. Paragraphs should be numbered, and all names of officers selected for praise should be in one paragraph, trivial details being omitted. If he would like me to revise the despatch in question I will do so; but as I should prefer not to undertake this responsibility, I suggest you should ask him to cancel this despatch and write another.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

SIR SEYMOUR KING ON OUR DUTY TO INDIA.

IN the course of a speech at the annual soiree of the Central Hull Conservative Association on Thursday April 26, Sir Seym

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OPERATIONS IN THE FREE STATE.

BOERS RETREATING NORTH.

VICTORY OF GENERAL HAMILTON.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

Compiled from the mail papers of April 27 to May 4.)

The situation in the Free State is still somewhat obscure. The British columns under General French and General Rundle are at Thaba N'chu, where the Boers are strongly posted. Several skirmishes have occurred, but with no decisive result.

On Monday, General Ian Hamilton marched in a north-westerly direction from Thaba N'chu, and at Houtnek came into contact with a force of the enemy, commanded by Louis Botha in person. The Boers hold a series of kopjes commanding the nek or pass through the hills. The Canadians, Gordons, Shropshires, and Marshall's Horse attacked the enemy, who finally fled, leaving the pass in our hands.

With regard to this operation, Lord Roberts on Wednesday telegraphed to the War Office, stating that General Hamilton met with considerable success on Tuesday, driving the enemy out of a strong position at Houtnek. The Boers dispersed in several directions, mainly to the east and north, leaving 23 prisoners in our hands. General Hamilton is now at Jacobsrust. The enemy admit 12 killed and 40 wounded. Our loss was slight.

Some Boer commandoes are still left in our rear, and on Sunday the enemy unsuccessfully attacked a convoy on its way to Thaba N'chu from Dewetsdorp. According to one report, Commandant Olivier—who is stated to have been wounded in the leg in the Wepener operations—has doubled back to Smithfield, which is only 30 miles north of the Orange River.

General Sir Archibald Hunter is now at Kimberley with the 10th Division, and will, it is stated, start for Mafeking as soon as the column has been properly organised. Sir Alfred Milner has informed the Mayor of Kimberley that nothing has been left undone to relieve Mafeking at the earliest possible date.

Official messages have been received at the War Office stating that Mafeking was still safe up to the 20th of April.

The situation in Natal is unchanged.

FLIGHT OF THE FREE STATE BOERS.

FIGHTING AT THABA N'CHU.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Bloemfontein, April 27, 3 p. m.—French reached Thaba N'chu this morning with his cavalry, and met Ian Hamilton and Smith-Dorrien's brigade there. The enemy were still holding the eastern outlet of the town, from which French and Hamilton were proceeding to turn them out. Rundle's division was eight miles south of Thaba N'chu last evening. A patrol from Bethulie came across a body of the enemy on the Smithfield road on the 25th. Private King, of Prince Alfred's Guards, was killed, two men of the Royal Scots and one Army Service Corps man were taken prisoners. The Yeomanry cavalry under Brabazon, after reconnoitring as far as Wepener, returned to Dewetsdorp, this morning.

BOERS RETREATING NORTH.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Standard," telegraphing on Sunday, said:—Reports just received here state that the Boers are falling back to the north of Ladybrand. Their horses are said to be worn out and the men themselves to be utterly disheartened at the failure of their attempt to capture Colonel Dalgety's post at Wepener. Our cavalry, who were pursuing the fugitive commandoes, are returning to Bloemfontein. The "Times" correspondent at Bloemfontein, in telegrams of Friday and Saturday, describes the present situation in the south-east district of the Free State. He says that the operations designed to clear the right flank of our communications and relieve Wepener have succeeded, but the Boers, mainly through Louis Botha's generalship, have evaded the cordon which we intended to throw around them. Botha arrived at Dewetsdorp last Monday, detached a commando to oppose French's cavalry, and immediately commenced a strategic withdrawal of his whole force upon the Leeuw River and Ladybrand. We appear to have been forestalled by Botha by just 24 hours. By to-morrow our front should cover the whole of the proposed Ladybrand-Bloemfontein railway line, all the main points of which will be held by an adequate force. The movements of the enemy indicate little intention to dispute the road to Ladybrand. The "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent states that all the Boers in the Southern Free State have retreated north. The failure to effect any capture is not (he says) surprising, as the country is so vast that in the circumstances tactical movements are necessarily more or less guesswork.

THE FIGHT AT ISRAELS POORT.

Some details of the fight at Israels Poort on Thursday week are furnished by the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The Canadians, he says, behaved excellently. The Boer force, composed of those who recently held the Waterworks, with reinforcements, occupied a position of great natural strength. There is only one gap in the chain of hills called Israels Poort, and this was commanded on both sides, unfortunately for the Boers in the open country behind which reduced their confidence and made the defence far less protracted than it might otherwise have been. Our field and horse artillery were answered by two guns early in the day, but these made good their retreat. Before long, indeed, the whole Boer force was dribbling away. During the day Hamilton's turning movement to the north was clinched by the rushing assault of the Canadians, Shropshires, and Gordons. The Mounted Infantry made a wide sweep round Thaba N'chu, thinking it occupied. When they entered, however, they found only two Boers. All the Boer force is believed to have retreated east. These operations illustrate the immense difficulty of rounding up the Boers, as the phrase is. There are more Boers in the Southern Free State than was generally supposed, but the country is so vast that pursuit of them is, says the correspondent, "like chasing a will-o'-the-wisp or digging up rainbows."

CONFISCATION OF FARMS AND HORSES.

The principle of showing leniency with regard to the Free State burghers has changed. More stringent measures are now being taken. Generals Pole-Carew and Stevenson, operating in conjunction with General Rundle's advance, visited a number of farms in the district of Leeuw Kop. They acted (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") on information supplied by the Intelligence Department. Finding a large number of rifles concealed in the houses and premises they captured thousands of head of cattle, sheep and horses, commandeered the forage, and burned the outhouses containing meal and other provisions which they were unable to take away, in order to cripple the Boer supplies, about a dozen prisoners were taken bearing arms. They had been acting a double game. The confiscation of farms has created distress among the farmer population, but the women and children are being treated with the utmost consideration possible under the circumstances. These more drastic methods, it is considered, will have a good effect.

Capetown, April 30, 10-40 a.m.—The policy of taking the horses from the Free Staters who have broken their promise of neutrality is having a capital effect. The Boer, like the Arab, is helpless without his horse.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Capetown, April 30.—It is suggested that in order to prevent further guerilla fighting in the Free State the farmers surrendering shall be compelled to relinquish their horses, a receipt being given for them.—Reuter.

THE FIGHTING AT THABA N'CHU.

CAVALRY PRESSING BACK THE ENEMY.

Thaba N'chu, Sunday, 6-15 p.m.—The enemy have not fallen back far. It has been definitely ascertained that they are in great force both to the east and the north, and their flanks are strongly protected by good guns. Both yesterday and to-day the fighting has fallen to the cavalry and mounted infantry. Apparently the object is to incessantly harass the enemy, preventing them from carrying out any well organised retreat. For the greater part of to-day our guns have been making beautiful practice upon the Boer lines. The heavy fire was frequently followed by a further advance of the mounted infantry. During the day General De Wet made a well-conceived effort to turn our eastern flank. This was beautifully foiled by the cavalry, who throughout the whole day have done splendid work. The Boers are holding the ridges to the east in some strength, but will undoubtedly fall back when the pressure becomes greater. There have been only a few casualties on our side to-day. General French is here in command.—Central News.

BOER POSITIONS THREATENED.

Thaba N'chu, April 29.—General French has sent the 3rd and 4th cavalry brigades to make a reconnaissance to the east of the town. The enemy are evidently only a rearguard, and have no transport. They are now holding a very steep row of hills to the east.—Reuter.

BOERS' "ALMOST IMPREGNABLE" POSITION.

Thaba, N'chu, April 30, 6-29 p.m.—To-day the Boers with guns, occupied some ridges to the east of our position. There are occasional artillery exchanges, but so far there have been casualties on our side. A British force under General Hamilton, on reconnoitring to the north-west, was fired upon at long range by the enemy's artillery.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Thaba N'chu, April 30.—The Boers endeavoured by flank attack yesterday to gain possession of a pass through the mountains, but were compelled to retire by General French. The position to-day is unchanged. A lively artillery duel has been proceeding all day. The Boers occupy an almost impregnable position.—Reuter.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the War Office:—

Bloemfontein, April 30, 2-25 p.m.—The Boers were very persistent in their attacks round Thaba N'chu on Saturday and Sunday, but the position which the 9th (Rundle's) Division holds is very strong, and he has the assistance of Gordon's and Dickson's brigades of cavalry and of Smith-Dorrien's infantry brigade, and a body of mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton. Pole-Carew's Division returned from Dewetsdorp yesterday.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON TUESDAY.

Thaba N'chu, Tuesday afternoon.—The Boers are now massing in strong force on the hills to the north and east of Thaba N'chu. This morning they commenced a heavy shell fire on our positions, and this was accompanied by some sniping. Our artillerymen replied, shot for shot, at long range.—Central News.

HAMILTON FORCING A PASSAGE NORTHWARDS.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK.

Thaba N'chu, May 1 (4-45 p. m.).—General Hamilton's division was engaged yesterday and to-day in forcing a passage to the north of Soutnek (? Houtnek) The enemy in force held a line of hills commanding the sides of the nek. The Canadians and Gordons attacked a hill on the left, and the Shropshires and Marshall's Horse, supported by P. Battery, attacked the front. The enemy finally fled. Many were wounded. The passage was cleared. The Boers on the mountains are now shelling an outlying camp, necessitating its removal to a safer place.—Reuter.

Thaba N'chu, May 16, 4-45 p. m.— The Boers are still in position, with three guns, on the hills to the eastward of Thaba N'chu, outside the range of our artillery. They continue to shell the camp, but without doing any damage. The Boers simply retain their positions, so attempt being made by us to dislodge them. General Ian Hamilton, after a full day's fighting, drove back the enemy and reached Houtnek, securing by this movement the Thaba N'chu-Bloemfontein road.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THREE KOPJES GALLANTLY CARRIED.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, 10-25 p. m.— To-day it was considered necessary to the British advance that three kopjes to the east of Karee strongly held by the enemy should be occupied, and accordingly Colonel Henry's Mounted Infantry was ordered to push forward against what eventually became the Boer left. The Boers directed a heavy and accurate shell-fire on the advancing troops, and under cover of their artillery a large number of the enemy streamed out on the plain and boldly attacked our men. Colonel Henry slightly changed the front of the column, and his left met the Boer attack with a heavy rifle fire at short range. The enemy were unable to withstand the deadly fusillade, and their right was forced back. A battery of Artillery coming into action simultaneously on the Boer left, they beat a hurried retreat. The enemy were shortly afterwards strongly reinforced, and for some time checked our further advance. Meanwhile the 14th Brigade, under Colonel Maxwell, and the Mounted Infantry Division, under Colonel Ian Hamilton, came up, when the pressure drove the Boers back to their main positions, and the three kopjes were afterwards captured without much further opposition. The objective of the operation was thus most successfully carried out, Lieutenant-General Tucker was in command of the British forces. The Boers throughout the engagement used black powder and exhibited some entirely new tactics. They fought in more organised formations than heretofore, and some two thousand men were plainly discernible held in reserve and formed in close columns. Owing to their intrepidity in exposing themselves, the Boers must to-day have lost heavily.—Central News.

HAMILTON REINFORCED.

Thaba N'chu, 6-15 p.m.—The Boers are making a decided move to the eastward. They have strengthened their positions and thrown up fresh works to cover their main camp. They brought three guns into position to-day, and shelled our lines continously, but most of their missiles fell without doing any damage. We were compelled, however, to remove our hospital beyond the zone of fire. It is surmised here that the activity of the enemy is but a rearguard display. General Hamilton has been actively engaged with the enemy the entire day. As a result, he has occupied the hills of Thaba and other kopjes in the vicinity. The losses on ourside were small. General Hamilton has now been reinforced both by infantry and artillery.—Central News.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following despatch from Lord Roberts was published by the War Office on Tuesday evening:—

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, May 1 (1 p.m.).—Ian Hamilton marched yesterday in a northerly direction from Thaba N'chu with a body of mounted infantry and Smith-Dorrien's Brigade of the Seventh Division. At Houtnek (? Houtnek) he found himself opposed by a strong force, commanded by General Botha in person. Reinforcements reached this force during the day, and I directed French to strengthen him during the night from Thaba N'chu. This he was able to do, as the number of the Boers in the immediate neighbourhood of Thaba N'chu had considerably decreased. In addition to these troops Hamilton should be reinforced during the day by Broadwood's cavalry "T" (? T Battery Royal Horse Artillery) and Bruce Hamilton's Infantry Brigade. Hamilton mentioned that his casualties yesterday were about thirty. Maxwell's Brigade of the Seventh Division yesterday occupied the Vlakfontein Schanskraal row of kopjes without meeting with any opposition, but the mounted infantry were engaged for some hours.

BOERS SEVERELY DEFEATED.

HEAVY LOSS IN THE ENEMY'S FOREIGN LEGION.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Bloemfontein, May 2, 1-30 p.m.—General Ian Hamilton met with considerable success yesterday, and drove the enemy out of the strong position, which they had taken up at Houtnek, with comparatively small loss to us. The Boers dispersed in several directions, namely, east and north, leaving 25 prisoners in our hands, including one Commandant, and 16 other wounded men. Hamilton is now encamped at Jacobsrust. As his men needed rest after having been fighting for seven out of the last ten days, I ordered (him) to halt for the day. Broadwood's Brigade of Cavalry arrived on the scene in time to afford valuable assistance by threatening the enemy's rear; and during the afternoon Ian Hamilton was joined by Bruce-Hamilton's Brigade of Infantry. The enemy admit to having 12 killed and 40 wounded yesterday. Among the former is Lieutenant Gunther, a German officer, belonging to the 55th Regiment. Among the latter, Maximoff the Russian commander of the Foreign Legion. Twenty-one out of 53 of the enemy's casualties occurred among the members of that Legion. Two Frenchmen were among the killed. Hamilton speaks in high terms of the service performed by the 8th Hussars under Colonel Clowes, and a made-up regiment of Lancers which came into Broadwood's Brigade, and assisted in making the Boers evacuate their position. The final stroke to the enemy's rout was given by the Gordons and two companies of the Shropshire Light Infantry, cheering loudly when they got within two hundred yards of the position. Kitchener's Horse is also spoken of in terms of praise.

POLE-CAREW'S DIVISION.

The 11th Brigade, composed of the Guards and 18th Brigades, under General Pole-Carew, marched out of Bloemfontein early on Tuesday morning. Its destination is not stated. The troops, who were reviewed by Lord Roberts, all wore winter clothing.

BOERS ATTACK A CONVOY.

On Sunday the Boers attacked with guns a convoy of fifty wagons on the Dewetsdorp-Thaba N'chu road, but were repulsed. Exaggerated reports caused General Chermside to move up a portion of his division in support of the convoy.

COMMANDANT OLIVIER'S MOVEMENTS.

Commandant Olivier (says a "Times" telegram) is reported to have doubled back towards Smithfield, while a commando stands north of us near the Leeuw River.

WEPENER DESERTED.

Maseru, April 30.—The British force which relieved Wepener has evacuated that place. The Basutos have for the second time been astounded to see a Boer force retiring in peace, taking with them their herds and cattle. The main body of the retreating Boers had yesterday reached Leeuw River due west of Ladybrand. The town of Wepener is entirely deserted, all the English having taken refuge in Mafeteng.—Reuter.

A CONVOY IN A TIGHT PLACE.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY TO THE RESCUE.

Thaba N'chu, Monday, 6-45 p.m.—A raiding commando of Boers last night made a bold attempt to cut out one of our convoys. The convoy had got into some broken ground between this place and Dewetsdorp, and a number of Boers opened fire upon them from the adjacent hills. A section of the Imperial Yeomanry and a company of the Scots Guards, forming the escort, returned the Boer fire, but for a time the convoy was effectually held up, unable either to proceed or retire. General Brabazon, with a strong force of Imperial Yeomanry, who were returning from the occupation of Wepener, were made aware of the difficulties of the convoy, and hurrying up extricated them from their perilous situation. There is not much change here. General Rundle is with the 17th Brigade, covering our advanced camp, and facing the Boer positions to the east, where the enemy are still in strength. They occupy a long ridge and are strongly entrenched. General Ian Hamilton and General Smith-Dorrien have taken up strong positions on the road to the north.—Central News.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

PROBABLE ADVANCE NORTHWARDS UNDER HUNTER.

There is at length (says the "Daily Mail") real reason to hope that definite action is about to be taken to attempt the relief of Mafeking from the south. About a week ago we pointed out that no relief force for Mafeking was in movement from the south. This is as true now as it was then, but there are indications that a strong column is forming at Kimberley under General Sir Archibald Hunter, who went through the siege of Ladysmith. This contains one brigade—either Barton's or Warren's—which, with Hart's Brigade, composed or composes the Tenth Division, and which after the relief of Ladysmith embarked at Durban with sealed orders. Both brigades, we believe, landed at East London, and while Hart's joined Brabant and took part in the relief of Wepener, the other was entrained for Kimberley, via Stormberg and De Aar. Sir Archibald Hunter however, went to Bloemfontein, where he had an interview with Lord Roberts, and then left for Kimberley, but the movement of troops has been kept secret. Lord Methuen has not a strong force in the West, but about 2 000 mounted men could probably be spared to co-operate with Sir A. Hunter's infantry. To Kimberley also, in all probability, went the four batteries from Natal landed a few days ago at Capetown.

From Kimberley to Warrenton, 44 miles, the line is in full working order and held by the British. From Fourteen Streems to Mafeking the distance is 179 miles. No passage is possible to an attacking force, however, at the former place, and the detour to be accompanied by a relief force would bring up the length of the march to at least 200 miles.

STATEMENT BY SIR ALFRED MILNER.

Kimberley, May 2.—Sir Alfred Milner writes to the Mayor of Kimberley, assuring him that the relief of Mafeking has not ceased to occupy the attention of his Excellency and of the military authorities, and that nothing has been left undone to secure the raising of the siege at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter.

DESPATCHES FROM COLONEL BADEN-POWELL.

The War Office yesterday issued the following despatch from Colonel Baden-Powell, received by the General of Communications at Capetown through the Base Commandant at Bulawayo:—

Mafeking, April 13.—All well here. Enemy have been reinforced by stragglers from south, including Germans, and some guns from the north. They shelled us severely on the 11th for five hours with eight guns and two Maxims, the heaviest bombardment we have had.

A small attacking force advanced against Fort Abrams, Garrison under Corporal Webb, Cape Police, reserved fire till they were within effective range, and with assistance from Fort Cronje repulsed the attack, enemy leaving five dead. Our casualties one man wounded three horses wounded. The enemy fired thirty 14 pounder shells at the women's laager, and our 6-pounder Hotchkiss put home some well-placed shell into emplacement of their siege guns, and during the night they were withdrawn. They have not so far been mounted again. Captain Maclaren and British wounded in Boer hospital are doing well. State of garrison very satisfactory but numerous cases of slight fever. Everybody in excellent spirits, especially since inspiring messages from Her Majesty and Lord Roberts.

14th April.—Enemy shelled us to-day with six guns for one hour. Casualties: Killed, Protectorate Regiment, Trooper James Jervis Moldoy. Wounded: Protectorate Regiment, Trooper Ewan Hassell: dangerously. Deaths from wounds: Trooper Schackburgh, Rhodesian Regiment, from wounds received March 31. Plumer's action, at Boer Hospital was buried by us this morning. Maclaren and others wounded progressing favourably.

April 19.—All well here. Party of 13 native women tried to get away on night of 15th. Enemy fired on them, killing nine, wounding two, who got back and reported. I wrote to Snyman, pointing out that he shells native stadt, which is full of women and children, and that when they were trying to escape from Mafeking by day Boers captured flogged, and sent them back and that they by night shoot them down, pretending to mistake them for night attacks. He has not replied; proportion of killed and wounded above speaking for itself. Trooper Ewan Hassell, Protectorate Regiment, died from wounds received March 16. Captain Maclaren and all wounded going on well.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The message sent by the Queen to the commanding officer at Mafeking early last month was to the effect (says the "Daily Mail") that Her Majesty congratulated Colonel Baden-Powell and the men under him on their gallant defence of the besieged town, and trusted that they would be able to hold out until relief arrived, which the Queen hoped was now near at hand.

THE GARRISON CONFIDENT.

The Mafeking correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," referring to the effect of the Boers' correspondent of the Boers' bombardments, says: The spacing between the houses and the flimsy nature of most of the buildings has saved Mafeking from total destruction. A closely-built town of brick would have been demolished long ago. Messrs. Weil have a stock of food sufficient to enable us to hold out for weeks yet. Starvation is impossible. Our privations are not acute, but relief will be welcome when it is vouchsafed to us. Mafeking is quite content to wait and suffer bombardment being confident that meanwhile the work of crushing the Free State and the Transvaal and dealing with the colonial rebels is being thoroughly done once for all. The health of the town and the garrison is excellent. This season there have been splendid rains daily, and the veldt is in grand condition. The Boer crops in the Zeerust, Malmali, and Lichtenberg districts are phenomenal. The troops will find abundance of grain, forage, and cattle in the country when the advance is made.

ALL WELL ON APRIL 20th.

The special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" in Mafeking has succeeded in getting through a message out as late as April 20. On that day he telegraphs: "All is well with us." The Boers (he adds) have been busy for several days blowing up the railway line to the south of the town. There has been very little firing during the past week. The town responds with the utmost cheerfulness to Lord Roberts's request for it to hold out another month. Slight cases of fever are somewhat rife; otherwise the health of the town is good.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S NEW POST.

APPOINTED MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GRIQUALAND WEST.

Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office under-date Bloemfontein, April 23, as follows—"At request of High Commissioner, Warren is appointed Military Governor of Griqualand West while that part of the country is in a disturbed condition."

THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

OCCUPATION OF WINDSORTON BY THE BOERS.

Kimberley, April 30.—A force of Boers about 200 strong has occupied Windsorton.—Reuter. Windsorton is a small town on the railway between Kimberley and Warrenton, and until yesterday, it was since the relief of Kimberley free from Boers.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

STORIES OF THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

MARITZBURG, April 1, 1900.

There is a lull in Natal now. All the Ladysmith force is resting, a large number being at Colenso. Their stomachs became so contracted and digestive organs so relaxed, that they cannot eat their proper food. The I. L. H. have been sent down to this place to recoup, and some of the horses are in a dreadful state. Some, however, are fat. These latter were kept fat to send out with flags of truce to parley. Of course, a fat man was also chosen. This was to show the Boers how fat and well the garrison were. There were 3,000 horses and mules eaten, as well as 4,000 trek oxen. Necessity being the mother of invention, it was discovered that excellent pudding could be made out of violet powder. This is not an advertisement. The pudding was very good with sugar, but sugar could not always be obtained. One dozen of whisky was sold for £145 by auction and 100 cigarettes fetched £100; one tin of condensed milk, 25s. There was no tobacco after a while to smoke, and men smoked leaves and all sorts of concoctions.

I see in your paper, that a dragoon wrote home to say that a convoy of supplies had got into Ladysmith. I can assure you that there was not a waggon-load of anything got through; but, curious to relate, a large number of soldiers declared and believed that there was. There is little doubt that a large number of sick died of starvation. We are having six deaths a day here, mostly enteric. The poor fellows cannot get enough fresh milk, for the supply is most limited.

There are thirteen Boer wounded prisoners in hospital, and of course a sentry is over them. One day a man from some Lancashire regiment went on duty and recognised one of the prisoners as having met him in a trench somewhere near Pieter's Hill. The soldier remarked "Why, you are the bloke I met in the trench." To which the Boer replied, "Yes, and I lost ten pounds and my watch." Whereupon Mr. Atkins retorted, "Ten pounds and yer watch! You bloomin' nearly lost yer life, if it was not for the adjutant, who came up in time."

The whole of the Fifth Division have now left for the front. It is a great mistake to keep soldiers in a town like this. No fewer than three men, who had been right through the campaign, died from the effects of drink. If there is drink to be had, a good many will have it, whatever it costs them. The best place for Tommy is out on the veldt. He is quite fit and well there provided he gets good water and food.

It is not quite certain what the Boers are doing. They have destroyed everything as they retreated, so the Kaffirs tell me. At Newcastle they have put Kruger's head over the Queen's on all the postage stamps found there, and some are in circulation. I am also collecting Transvaal coins. The most valuable are the sovereign with a pair of shafts in the waggon instead of a disselboom, and the penny. The former was struck in error the designer putting shafts in the waggon, which enraged Kruger greatly, as the waggon with disselboom is almost a national emblem. The latter is extremely rare and almost out of circulation.

HOW THE PASSES ARE GUARDED.

Ladysmith, April 28.—The report that the enemy are massing at Tintwa Pass is unfounded; but the enemy guard Van Reenens and Olivier's Hoek. Commandants De Beer and Van Niekerk have so arranged that the whole of the Boer forces could be massed at any pass we attempted to force.—Reuter.

PREPARING TO SPEND THE WINTER.

According to the Ladysmith correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," the Boers are making preparations for spending the winter in Natal. They are visiting all the Kaffirs within their occupied sphere, and demanding payment of the hut tax, in ormingthem that they must not pay the Natal Government for the future, but them. The Boers are bringing their stock from high veldt into Natal for the winter grazing, and had intimated to the Kaffirs that they require the grass for their animals. The natives must work for them or remove south of Sundays River. The enemy are busy at new positions north of Elands Laagte. It has been ascertained, by means of range-finders, that they are 15,000 yards distant from the station and collieries, and therefore beyond the reach of our guns.

BOERS' NEW COMMANDO PLAN.

A new system has been introduced in the Boer Army which permits of one man in ten always being on leave. This (says the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") is a politic move to remedy the habit of disappearing without notice. The most notorious case is that of over 400 Boers who guarded the road to Bloemfontein and went home by common consent the night before Lord Roberts advanced. The new plan is really important, and it will help to keep the Boer army together.

BOERS HOLDING THE PASSES.

Ladysmith, May 1 (9-40 p.m.).—Renewed activity is reported among the Boers on this side of the Drakensberg. Preparations here are complete, however, to check any advance on their part. Our refusal to respond to their demonstrations appears to embolden their movements. The Boers at Elands Laagte are quiet at present. It is believed that the enemy is moving between the passes and endeavouring again to molest Roberts's communications. Strong patrols are keeping us advised of their movements. They declare that there is no possibility of the Boers coming south. The enemy is stated to be suffering badly for want of food and water now that they are away from the railway. There is no rain and an absence of cattle, and winter is rapidly approaching.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Durban, May 1.—The Edinburgh Militia landed here to-day, and received a hearty welcome. They are going into camp for a short time.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON IN RHODESIA.

Beira, April 28.—General Sir Frederick Carrington has arrived at Marandellas. A general feeling of satisfaction is felt throughout Rhodesia at his appointment.—Reuter.

THE BOER PEACE MISSION.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Washington, April 30.—Mr. Hay will, it is understood, treat the Boer delegate exactly as he would treat any distinguished visitors from abroad, without regard to nationality. They will be received as individuals, as Mr. Montagu White was, but the Secretary of State will not admit their competence to enter into any negotiations with the State Department. It is believed that they thoroughly understand the conditions under which they will be received, and that instead of directing any efforts upon the Government, they will rather seek to influence it through the people by means of active propaganda and argument. The delegates will be the guests of the National Boer Relief Association under the auspices of which they will make a tour of the country.—Reuter.

The Boer delegates on Sunday paid a visit to Amsterdam, and were received by the Transvaal Committee. They were warmly cheered by the people in the streets, and flowers and wreaths were presented to them. The delegates in the course of the day were received by the Burgomaster. An enormous crowd, representing all classes of the inhabitants, attended a reception held by the delegates in the evening. The Burgomaster, a number of the civil authorities, deputations from serveral societies, and other corporate bodies were present.

BOER DELEGATES GOING TO AMERICA.

The Hague, April 29.—The Boer peace delegates will visit Amsterdam to morrow and will embark on Thursday evening at Rotterdam on the steamer Maasdam for America. Dr. Leyds and Mr. Muller will not accompany the mission to the United States.—Reuter.

LIFE ON BOARD A TRANSPORT.

Our correspondent with the Imperial Yeomanry, who went out to the Cape on board the transport Mahratta, writes:—

The following is the daily routine on board ship:—5-30 a.m., reveille; 6 a.m. stables; 7 a.m. breakfast; 7-45 a.m. dress for guard; 8 a.m. guard mounts; 9 a.m. sick marched to hospital; 9-30 to 11 a.m. parades 11-30 a. m. midday stables; 12 noon, dinner; 1 p. m. sweep up and tidy decks; 4-30 p.m. tea; 5 p.m. evening stables; 5-30 p.m. sling hammocks; 8 p.m. clear up decks for night; 8-15, p.m. lights out; 8-30 p.m. visit sentries.

Besides this, the usual daily routine, we have varieties in the shape of "Man overboard" and "Fire alarm," commanding officer's parades, kit inspections, and other kindred delights. I cannot say enough in praise of the way the men are treated by the owners, especially in the way of feeding. A soldier is entitled to 1lb. of bread a day, meat, and tea. In other words, he is supplied with bread and tea for breakfast, bread and meat for dinner, and bread and tea for tea or supper. I will take one day's ration return at random and find the following:—Breakfast: Tea or coffee, bread, ham, and fresh herrings, jam, and marmalade. Dinner: Pork, potatoes and beans bread. Tea: Tea and bread, with jam and marmalade, which is good living indeed, and, by comparison, absolutely luxurious.

CATECHISM FOR SENTRIES.

I insert the following for your better information of military matters on board ship.

Why are sentries posted on board transports?—In order to interfere as much as possible with the comfort of anyone passing them.

In what way may this be achieved?—Principally by lolling across the gangway or sitting in same.

What are your principal duties?—God and the adjutant only know.

Is this knowledge likely to be made general?—It is generally assumed that the miracle period is obsolete.

What should be your demeanour towards anyone passing your post?—Tolerant apathy, with the exception of the corporal of the guard, who brings my relief, and the mess orderly who brings my meals; the former of these should be rated quite harshly should he be late, and the latter invariably accused of curtailing my ration.

Supposing a fire should break out near your post, how would you act?—Promptly proceed to seclude myself in the ice-chest.

What is the principal thought in every sentry's mind?—How long? oh Lord! How long?

What means of recreation are provided during the night watches?—Naught save to twang my bandolier.

We arrived in Table Bay on Wednesday, March 29, at about 3 p.m., but there was no room for us at the dock, so we had to lie off in the Bay till Saturday morning, when we tied up and began disembarking. Left the dock about 4.30, and marched into Maitland Camp (about six miles). Horses are very scarce; one cavalry brigade ride in with 28 horses. Think of it! Remounts are pouring in now, but it has been amply proved that the mount for work here is the country-bred pony—if only we could get them.

LATEST.

THE MOVE TO PRETORIA.

THE FIRST STAGE.

BRANDFORT CAPTURED.

SIGNIFICANT BOER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, MAY 4.

BRANDFORT has been captured—Lord Roberts is thirty-four miles nearer to the Transvaal!

The Boers seem to have been cleverly deceived, and when General Tucker's Division and General Pole-Carew's Division bore down on the town, the enemy under Delarey were completely surprised, and fled in the direction of Winburg.

Yesterday we published telegrams from Brandfort and Pretoria giving the Boer versions of the fighting with General Tucker's forces, "near Brandfort, to the east." According to these telegrams the British were easily driven back.

These accounts may or may not, with even approximate accuracy represent the actual character of the operations, but it is quite clear the movements of the British troops served to deceive the Boers, and, as a result, Lord Roberts is able to march a large force into Brandfort, where we have been told the Boers had elaborate intrenchments, with only a small number of casualties.

That this step was executed with the striking swiftness which characterises Lord Robert's movements when prepared to strike is indicated by the fact that the Eleventh Division took part in it.

On Tuesday General Pole-Carew marched out of Bloemfontein with his division "to form a cordon across the Free State." Yesterday he turned up at Brandfort, thirty-four miles to the north.

Meanwhile an advance has also been taking place to the east.

One correspondent mentions the arrival at Isabelfontein, twenty miles or so north of Thabanchu, and ten miles north of Houtnek, of General Broadwood's cavalry, driving the enemy northwards and eastwards.

The advance may yesterday have been continued parallel with that to Brandfort.

The Boers are trekking north from Thabanchu mountain. General Brabant is reported to have arrived in the neighbourhood of Thabanchu.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Kimberley justifies speculation as to whether the relieving column under General Hunter may not be some distance on its way, having set out well to the west of Fourteen Streams.

The correspondent announces considerable Boer movements from Fourteen Streams and other places held by the enemy on the north bank of the Vaal. The correspondent understands they are going northwest. The movement may be in consequence of a report reaching them of a British force being on its way to Mafeking.

The correspondent of the "Express" notifies from Kimberley that all messages will be rigorously censored for some days—a significant announcement.

BRANDFORT CAPTURED.

THE ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The following despatch from Lord Roberts was posted at the War Office at 9-45 this morning:

Brandfort, May 3,

We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition and without, I hope, many casualties.

The First Brigade of Mounted Infantry covered the left flank, and the 14th Brigade of seventh Division the right flank supported by the 15th Brigade.

Pole-Carew's Division advanced directly on Brandfort.

The Boer Army, which was under the command of General Delarey retired in a north-easterly direction.

BOER FLIGHT TOWARDS WINBURG.

A Reuter's telegram from Brandfort, May 3, received this morning, says:

"Brandfort has been captured by a combined movement of General Tucker's and General Pole-Carew's Divisions in the east and centre and General Hutton's mounted infantry in he west.

"The enemy were surprised and retreated hastily. Four thousand Boers moved here yesterday in order to oppose the British advance.

"General Tucker's artillery was engaged in a sharp artillery duel and put two of the enemy's guns out of action."

A Central News telegram dated Brandfort, Thursday, 6-15 p.m., says: Brandfort was occupied during yesterday morning. The enemy are now in flight. The British attack was directed both from east and west upon the Boer position, and in such strength that the enemy were threatened with complete envelopment. There was a sharp artillery duel at short range, but the burghers speedily fell back before our overwhelming forces. General Tucker's division was practically unopposed. The Boers are now in full retreat upon Winburg.

A telegram in the second edition of the *Times* to-day states that it was the Irish-American commando which opposed the occupation of the town by General Pole-Carew's division, but it vacated the place as soon as the mounted infantry advanced.

A "Standard" telegram from Bloemfontein on Wednesday indicates that General Tucker made an attempt to advance on Brandfort yesterday, and found the enemy to be in considerable strength. The Colonial Cavalry were engaged, and lost twenty horses while under fire from the pom-poms. The Boers were, however, driven from their position. The same correspondent, referring to Ian Hamilton's operations says the cavalry, owing to the greater numbers of the enemy have been prevented from completing the movement that was intended to encircle them on the march to Brandfort, and the Boers are now prepared to offer stubborn opposition on an intrenched hill to the south-east of Kroonstad. They will probably abandon that town as soon as their stores have been moved north of the Vet River.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent says of the operations east of Karee: Undoubtedly the advance of Colonel Broadwood's cavalry, with General Wavell's, General Maxwell's, and General Bruce Hamilton's respective brigades, has disorganised the enemy.

COLONEL BROADWOOD'S MOVEMENT.

A "Daily Telegraph" message from Bloemfontein on Wednesday night describes Colonel Broadwood's cavalry brigade as having reached Isabelfontein, a place about twenty-eight miles north of Thabanchu. Isabelfontein is directly north of Houtnek, and about the same distance from that place as the latter is from Thabanchu. It is in a direct line east of Karee Siding.

BOERS RETREAT FROM THABANCHU.

A Reuter's Special Service telegram from Thabanchu, May 3, 6-30 p.m., says: The enemy have evacuated Thabanchu Hill.

They are believed to be trekking northwards in three different directions.

It is expected that General Brabant will effect a junction at any moment.

An Exchange telegram from Thabanchu, May 3, 1-45 a.m., says: A large number of Boers with transport evacuated their positions last night, trekking to the northwards. It is thought that the whole commando is retiring. There has been no firing to-day.

A REPORT FROM THE BOER SIDE.

A "New York Herald" telegram from Brandfort on Wednesday, May 2, relating to the British operations at Houtnek and east of Karee, says: The Boers' defensive line remains intact. The British attack to cut off General de Wet and scatter the Boer force which is threatening Lord Roberts's flank and rear has been a complete failure so far. The Boers had better positions, but the British were superior in numbers.

GRAND BAYONET CHARGE BY GORDONS.

A CAPTAIN'S MAGNIFICENT BRAVERY.

The "Daily News" correspondent sends word from Thabanchu of a gallant act by a small band of fifty Gordons, under Captain Towse, in the fighting at Houtnek.

They were surrounded by 250 Boers who demanded their surrender. Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. The Gordons, with a wild cheer rushed at the enemy, and swept them away with great slaughter. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire, and throughout behaved most heroically.

A "Daily Telegraph" message, apparently referring to the same incident, gives a different version of the affair. The correspondent says: "The signallers of the Gordon Highlanders did a plucky action yesterday. A party of Boers surrounded them, demanding their surrender. The signallers, in reply, op

of the rate of interest, the Government will guarantee the rights and advantages at present enjoyed by existing subscribers.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to my hon. friend I must point outthat no guarantee whatever was given by the Court of Directors that the rate of interest upon the subscriptions of this fund should be permanently maintained at six per cent. This rate was continued optionally by the Government until quite lately, when it was reduced to four per cent. which is much above the existing market rate. This reduction was made because it did not seem equitable that a considerable charge should be put upon Indian revenues with the result of continuously diminishing the rate of subscription payable to the fund. If the managers find themselves unable on the reduced rate and after considering the matter from an actuarial point of view to avoid taking action which will inflict hardship in individual cases they will doubtless bring the subject to the notice of the Government of India, whose opinion on the matter, I will at once consider.

Sir Seymour King: Arising out of that answer I should like to ask my noble friend whether, in 1869, a circular was issued to members of the Public Works Department by the Finance Department of the Government of India pointing out the advantages of, and inviting them to join, the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and stating, among other things, that the Government allowed six per cent. per annum interest on the Fund?

Lord G. Hamilton replied that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to give an answer at the moment.

DESTITUTION IN MEYWAR.

Mr. MacLean asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a statement by Col. Jasper Burne, describing the sufferings of the people in the Bheel country of Meywar, and stating that 120 persons had been found dead in the limits of one small cantonment, and that only 10 per cent. of the population would be left alive in July; and what steps the Government of India was taking to avert such a loss of life.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen Col. Burne's letter to the *Times* referred to in the question. Meywar is a Native State to which British officers have been lent to superintend famine operations, and the Indian Government some time back sanctioned a loan to that State of five lacs to be spent on relief operations. If the Maharana's Government, as advised by the officers lent to them, find that more help is needed, prompt consideration will be given to their requests. I should add that the Bheel people in their hills are very difficult to manage, and cannot be induced, so long as they have any means, however precarious, of sustenance, to come to relief works. I have received no reports tending to show that the State authorities of Meywar are remiss, or that the loss of life among the Bheels has been, or is likely to be, as appalling as is suggested in Col. Burne's letter.

RAILWAYS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. MacLean asked the Secretary for India whether the statement made by the Ameer of Cabul was correct, that the Government of India had frequently of late years pressed him to allow the construction of Railways and telegraphs in his territory, and why the Government of India had acquiesced in the Ameer's refusal to accept its advice in this matter.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India has, on several occasions, advised the Ameer to give attention to the construction of railways and telegraphs; but, as I replied last year to a similar question, the Ameer has never shown any desire for the extension of railways and telegraphs in Afghanistan and the Ameer is the ruler in his own dominions.

Mr. MacLean: Is the answer, then, this—that the Ameer, who receives large subsidies from the Government of India, receives them unconditionally, and that we have not even a suzerainty over him?

The Speaker: Order, order. That is an argument.

INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA AND TYPHOID.

Sir Charles Cameron asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will, as promised last session, lay upon the table papers showing the extent to which inoculation against cholera and typhoid has been practised in India and with what apparent results, and an other information on the subject.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no complete or detailed reports to present concerning the results of inoculation against cholera and typhoid, both of which, and especially the anti-typhoid inoculation, are still in the stage of experiment. But I can lay upon the table of the House extracts from periodical, sanitary, and other reports, which will show what is being attempted and done in these important matters.

THE INDIAN PLAGUE COMMISSION.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount expended by the Government of India for the pay and travelling expenses of the members of the Indian Plague Commission and their staff in India and this country respectively, including the cost of passages to and from India the collection of evidence in regard to the plague, and all other expenses connected with the report.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not yet received a statement of the expenditure on account of the Plague Commisson in India. Until the labours of the Commission are concluded, which will probably not be before the end of July, I shall not be able to state precisely the cost of the Commission.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.

Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—[illegible] & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C J Roberts, B
Capt H L Showers, B
Mr S J Douglas, B Cov
Mr L Stuart, B Cov
Mr F R S Collier, B Cov
Mr E H Radice, B Cov
Mr B V Nicholl, B Cov
Mr E M Konstam, B Cov
Mr R Nathan, B Cov
Dr W Forsyth, B
Mr W F Lloyd, B
Mr J Parkes, B
Mr A B C Comber, B
Mr G E Lillie, B
Mr C E Hall, B
Mr J A Robertson, B
Mr P H Vere, B
Mr C H Roberts, B
Mr H D'A Innes, B
Mr J M Taylor, B
Mr W F Holmes, B
Mr F G Gwyther, B
Mr A Williams, B
Mr F J Harvey, B
Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, B
Mr J J Inglis, B
Mr A Grant, B
Mr J Twigg, M Cov
Mr C H Mackie, Bo
Col A Porcelli
Lieut-Col M J Meade C I E
Lieut-Col W A Lee
Lieut-Col H Goad
Lieut-Col G H B Coats
Lieut-Col J Maitland, M D
Lieut-Col A M Crofts
Lieut-Col H B B Watkis
Lieut-Col W R Browne
Major W H Allen
Major C F Grantham
Major G M Baldwin, D S O
Major W H Jameson
Major F P Maynard
Major A Beale
Major F J Drury
Capt H S J Fraser
Capt H B Peacock
Capt H G Benn
Capt C W H Symonds
Capt N F Gordon
Lieut G Knowles
Lieut J J W Calderon
Lieut J C C Angelo
Second Lieut C Kirkpatrick
Engineer W O Kerr, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H W C Carnduff, B Cov 2 mo and 3 days' furl
Mr A J Lowman, B., 2 mo M C
Mr A G Cardew, M Cov, 5 mo M C
Mr J F Somers-Eve, M, 6 mo M C (cancels permission to return)
Major R F H Anderson, 6 mo
Capt C Jackson, 7 days
Capt E H Sharman, 7 days
Capt C Jackson, to Aug 11
Capt C M Ducat, 5 mo
Lieut G G M Wheeler, 2 mo
Lieut C H K Chauncey, 4 mo
Lieut H G F Sargent, 22 days
Second Lieut C J G Bird, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H W C Carnduff, B Cov
Mr H V Lovett, B Cov
Mr F J B Branthwaite, B
Lieut-Col W Cook
Lieut-Col R F Jameson
Lieut-Col H Read
Capt A F P Paxton
Lieut H C Oakes
Lieut J H Lloyd
Engineer J F Ellis

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Saturday: Pressure changes have been very irregular in North-West India. The barometer has risen briskly in Sind, slightly to rapidly in the Punjab and Rajputna and has been steady or has risen slightly to briskly in South of Peninsula. A shallow depression has formed over the Central Provinces. Pressure is in large to very large excess in North India, Central Provinces, Orissa, Madras Coast and Burma. Rain has been fairly general in Bengal and showers have fallen in Burma, Punjab, Upper India hills, the Rajputana, and South India. The most important falls are Sambhar, Jaipur and Madura one inch; Coimbatore three-quarters of an inch, mean temperature is in large to very large defect in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Rajputana. It is in moderate to considerable excess in Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

[An "Inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet or 3,630 cubic fae—equivalent to one hundred tons upon an acre.]

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Jubulpore and Nagpur. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds in Rajputana and at and about Deesa, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Agra and Neemuch are cyclonic in character, while on the Coromandel Coast they are sou herly or south-easterly. At Bombay an abnormal north-easterly wind is blowing but elsewhere westerly or northerly winds generally prevail. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is in large defect of normal in the Punjab North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and Rajputana, while it is 5° to 6° in excess at Poona and Belgaum. The minimum temperature is 5° to 6° in excess at Jacobabad, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Sholapur, Bangalore, and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Amraoti and Akola, and the lowest 67° at Jeypore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Agra, Jeypore, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Moderate heavy rain has fallen in a thunderstorm at Jeypore, about three-quarters of an inch at Coimbatore, about a quarter of an inch at Calicut, and a few drops at Cochin, Agra and Lahore.

Pressure is relatively abnormally high in Rajputana, and strong winds with thunder or dust-storms are likely. The following abstract of the log of the Mail steamer which arrived to-day shows that light south-westerly winds have appeared between Longitude 56° and 68°, but beyond this observations to date do not indicate any important changes in the Arabian Sea.

The Mail steamer Sobraon, which left Aden on the 14th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 50, light winds from north-east and south-east and thence to Longitude 68° light winds from south-west. From Longitude 68° to her arrival in Port she had light northerly winds and fine weather.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th May, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·859
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 179

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,63,195	5,60,528	5,709	7,29,432
Corresponding week last Year. Open 1,491½ miles.	...	...	...	8,10,566
Decrease				Rs. 81,134

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,056	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,541	48,546	3,995	...	56,573	...
Goods	2,07,480	1,15,505	91,975	...	14,44,284	...
Other earnings	9,537	18,489	..	8,952	...	42,679
Total for week	2,69,558	1,82,540	87,018	...	...	...
Aggregate	42,26,481	27,68,503	...	...	14,58,478	...

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on baldspots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World, 4s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain J Wilson, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Common Wealth, 2,152 tons, Captain John Richards, cleared on Saturday for Vizagaptam, in ballast.

THE s s Ile de la Reunion, 2,230 tons, Captain Piron, cleared on Saturday for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo, and duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 7th May, with a cargo of rice, and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H Baker, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Mrs and Miss Betham, Mr John Cabral, Mr Shore, Conductor D Parkins, wife and 3 children, Mrs Johnson, and infant Assist Surg W H Cabral and wife, Mr Tyebally Jevanjee, and 40 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Randle, Mr. and Mrs. O'Mally, Mrs. Alban, Mrs Baddely, Miss Young, Mr. Hiley, Brig.-Genl. Craigie, Surgeon General Hay, Mr. Patterson, sub-conductor, and Mrs. Leaff and child, Mr. Cordeiro, Mrs. Donavan, Miss Donavan, Mr. Hartnett, and 40 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s s Maria Valerie, Captain A Fellner, sailing from Victoria Dock No 5, to-day. Medical examination at the dock, at 1·30 p.m.:—From Bombay—Don Salustiano, Araullo, Mr O and Mrs Berlinger, Mr A Goldenberg, Mrs and Miss Keith Maitland, Right Revd L Peazzi, Mrs E and friend Ross, Mr A Reiden, Captain T C and Mrs Rynd, Mr J V de Serinzi, Marchese de Villahermosa, Mr F H Vincent, and Mr R H Vincent:—From Karachi—Mr C W Hewett, and Miss Jackson.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Satgi	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Peers	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Ras Elba	17·9	Kennedy	Havre		A M & Co
Henzada	1341	Hartley			M M & Co
Nankin	5557	Bennett			P & O Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O Co
Shandon	2466	Jones	London		Corry Bros
Assyria	969	MacLean			M M & Co
Obra	3496	Brown			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Livingstone			M M & Co
Sobraon	1411	Wilmer			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A K	Maru	2709	Nunome	Yokohama		N Y Kaishia
B	Ohio	3337	Hughes	Hull	26-5	F M & Co
C&R	Ile de la Reunion	2207	Pairo	Havre	19 5	Vol Bros
D&E	Onpenta	3420	Wilson	Rangoon	21-5	M M & Co
N	Wagner	2205	Gibson	Hamburg		Bombay Co
O	Woodleigh	1607	Watson	Havre	19-5	Bombay Co
P	Dido	312	Pickery	Rangoon	22-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Aamed	Karachi	19-5	Sheperd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Dalmatia	2109	Thomson	Dunkirk	21-5	W&AG&Co
5	M Valerie	2448	Fellner	Trieste	21-5	A L S N Co
6	Bengal	2731	Barcham	China	25-5	P & O Co
7	Carthage	2893	Lendon	Aden	26-5	P & O S N Co
9	Kilwa	93	Gothwell	Repairing		M M & Co
10	Aden Hall	3500	Jones	Karachi	22 5	K Nixon & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	19-5	P & O Co
14	Bhundara	2344		Zanzibar	26-5	M M & Co
16	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hongkong	1-5	R Rubattino

*Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Sobraon s	Wilmer	London, April 26
	Trieste s	Mitis	Trieste, April 23
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, May 17
	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon, May 7

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Dragoman s	Waters	Calcutta
	Bormida s	Sartorio	Hongkong
	Saturnia s	Peterson	Tuticorin
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London
	Dumbarton s	Richards	Vizagapatam
	Ile de la Reunion s	Piron	Dunkirk and Havre
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Maria Valerie, Fellner, for Trieste.
" Onipenta, Wilson, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Obra, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Nairung, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s—101 cases candles Tyebally Akberally; 95 cases soap, H Mohamedbhoy; 500 boxes soap, Toolsidas Ramjee.
Stanley Hall s—5 hogsheads portwine, D Dadabhoy.
Hispania s—5 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—13 cases paper, Thacker and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Caledonia s—14 cases provision and medicine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 74 cases provision and confectionery and wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 22 cases oilmanstores, Ruttonjee Ramjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—80 bales wool, Tyebersey Shamjee; 200 cwt coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridas; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 28 bales wool, R Amerchand; 41 bales wool, M Khoobchund; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 210 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, D Nagjee; 46 bales wool, T Chimondas; 64 bales wool, L Hiramchund; 49 bales wool, G Vulubdas; 138 bales wool, and 24 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 49 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 10 bales hides, B Esmail; 270 bales cotton fly, H E Rode and Sons; 400 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 50 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shandon s—400 cwt buffalo horns, Megjee Mohamed and Co 5 bales hides, A H and Cassum and Co; 12 cases indigo G Radhakison; 27 1-2 cwt olibanums, A Chagla and Co 17 b les hides, H O H Oomar; 6000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal; 30 bales hides Nagjee Nanjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Shandon s—60 bales hemp, Seervai and Chinoy; 6000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, Megjee Mooljee and Co.
Othello s—2001 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wagner s—3000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co 50 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 170 bales cotton fly Arjoon Luckmidas.

FOR HAVRE.

Woodleigh s—55 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,034 cwt bonemeal, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—375 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Bengal s—100 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

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was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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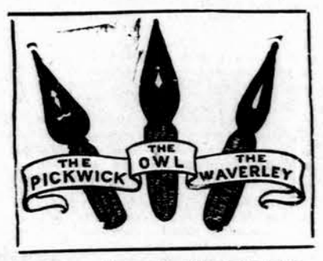

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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
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Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
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DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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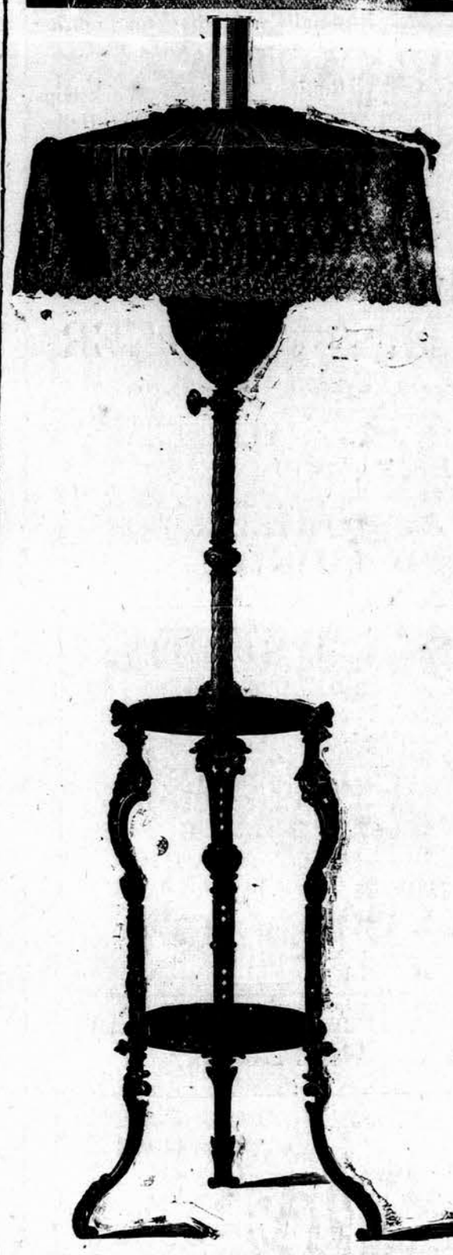

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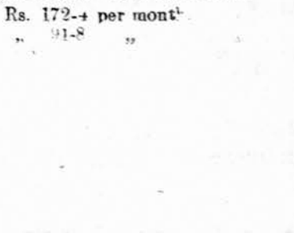

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